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Indifference.

Oh, little does the city reck,
Incompassed with its busy charm,
The whistle of the blithe plowboy
At work upon his father's farm.

Oh, little does the whistling boy
Reck of the city's busy charm;
He only thinks of two bright eyes,
And works upon his father's farm.

The Supreme Hour.

There comes an hour when all life's joys and pains
To our raised vision seem
But as the flickering phantom that remains
Of some dead midnight dream!

There comes an hour when earth recedes so far,
Its wasted, wavering ray
Wanes to the ghostly pallor of a star
Merged in the milky-way.

Set on the sharp, sheer summit that divides
Immortal truth from mortal fantisie;
We hear the moaning of time's muffled tides
In measureless distance die!

Past passions—loves, ambitions and despairs,
Across the expiring swell
Send thro' void space, like waits of Lethean airs,
Vague voices of farewell.

Ah, then! from life's long-haunted dream we part—
Roused as a child new-born,
We feel the pulses of the eternal heart
Throb thro' the eternal morn.

—*Paul H. Hayne, in Youth's Companion.*

GREED OF GOLD.

"Is this you, Gipsy?"

The slight girl turned her roseate face, with a glad, involuntary cry.

"Yes, it is I, Cesare. Did you think it was a water-nymph?"

But the gay tongue tripped, and the roseate bloom rose up to the ripples of brown hair which shaded Veta Rane's pretty forehead.

Cesare D'Arcil saw and understood, and drew the dripping girl under his umbrella with the proud imperiousness of possession. The satisfied and happy look was far more becoming to his splendid beauty than the usual sneer and frown his perfect features wore.

Of Italian parentage, his American birth had done little toward reconciling him to poverty in this land of great probabilities.

He was music-teacher in the little town of Oakborough, and Veta Rane, an orphan girl, had been his sweetheart from a child. The most careless observer could read, as he ran, that Cesare D'Arcil, this young man of singular beauty, luxuriant and cynical, the stepson of the richest man in town, was all the world to her.

"I thought I should get home before the shower came," laughed Veta, happy on his arm under the sheltering umbrella. "You see what a wretched guesser I am!" the raindrops sparkling on the long eyelashes.

But already the cloud of discontent had gloomed Cesare's dark eyes. Veta, clattering on, saw in a moment that his mind was far away from her. Her mobile face became shadowed, her silvery tongue silent, as they walked rapidly down the green country road in the pelting summer rain.

"Has Doctor D'Alembert's funeral yet taken place, Cesare?" she asked, at length.

"Yes, and the will read."

"And you?" she asked, quickly.

"I am left out in the cold, of course," he answered, with a short, unmusical laugh.

She murmured a word of sympathy.

"Oh, I am not in the least disappointed, Gipsy. There was never any love lost between my stepfather and myself."

"And Doctor D'Alembert's great wealth is left to—"

"His son Ignace, of course. Fortunately for the ducats. He won't make ducks and drakes of them, as I would."

"He is a very fine young man, isn't he?" ventured Veta, timidly; but Cesare did not hear.

"There was a proviso that the inheritance of the Roses, etc., depended on Ignace marrying Miss Wayne within a year; otherwise the property reverted to me. But that is nothing. Of course, Ignace will marry Mabyn."

Gipsy's brown eyes dilated, but her tongue hesitated to express her surprise.

"Do you know her?"

"Mabyn Wayne? Yes."

"Is she good? Is she pretty?"

"She is an angel, and very beautiful."

The brown eyes, raised with an instant's penetration, sought the ground again.

Cesare was too cool and careless to be in love with Miss Wayne himself, whomsoever might be. That was not what called up his bone of discontent.

But in the hillside farmhouse, whose comfort and quaintness pleased him, he found a temporary balm for his woes. The sweetest and most innocent girl in the world loved him—was his slave. The great youth and tender beauty, the dependent nature and exquisitely feminine traits of Veta Rane suited him perfectly. Unlike him, she was not ambitious, had no quarrel with fate, since she might love and be loved, and something of her happy content banished his unrest that evening.

"You are necessary to me, Gipsy," he said, snatching her suddenly to his breast. "I am never so good or happy as when with you."

And with a woman's devotion, she responded, in her utter happiness:

"And I will never fail you, Cesare. I never can be anything but what I am, you know."

Yet at that moment the future seemed not bright, but vaguely ominous, to both.

Cesare D'Arcil walked back to town by moonlight. Leaving behind him at last the long road of glittering vines and dripping tree-boughs, he reached the large, silent house and suit of rooms he called home.

It had been years since the Roses had been his home. He had been part of the unhappiness which his handsome Italian mother had caused there.

She hated her husband's son, and, in return, Doctor D'Alembert hated hers. A prudent and just man, he held the most decided disapproval of his stepson's hauteur, extravagance and selfishness, and gave him no part in his plans for the future.

His own boy was gentle, frank, generous, with self-possessed, deferential manners, which made him ever master of the situation; and for years before Theresa died he had determined that Ignace only should inherit at the Roses. She divined this, and actually died in a fit of passion. Long before that the doctor had planned another mistress for the Roses.

Mabyn Wayne was the daughter of his stepsister, connected, but not related to him by blood. From a gentle and pretty child, she had developed into a good and beautiful woman. For six years she had been abroad. Ignace had not seen her since her fourteenth year, when she was a schoolgirl, but he had ever flushed with pleasure at the least reference to his father's well-known plan—that, at a suitable age, he should marry Mabyn.

Her family acknowledged him, in every respect, a suitable match for her, and from time to time there came from Mabyn herself some pleasant word or token for her old playfellow. So no one wondered at Doctor D'Alembert's will.

And now Mabyn was coming home. Called to New York in the selection of a musical instrument for a pupil, Cesare D'Arcil accidentally met her in the very hour of her landing. Transfixed by her beauty, which was a wonder, there arose within him such passionate jealousy of Ignace D'Alembert that a sudden madness took possession of him.

Why should another man have the priceless possession of the Roses and Mabyn Wayne, and he nothing of this world's success?

Not that he loved her. Love for himself only devoured him. But he imagined himself, satisfied and exultant, the master of the Roses, with this peerless woman his wife, and was utterly possessed by the thought.

Mabyn had not heard of Doctor D'Alembert's death, and was greatly shocked.

"I am very, very much pained!" said Mabyn. "And Ignace—I suppose he is in great affliction?"

A faint blush tinged her cheek.

"Doubtless," replied Cesare, affably.

Something in his manner arrested Mabyn's attention. She was looking at him, attentively, when he added:

"I should have thought Ignace would have accompanied me to New York and made an early call upon you. I mentioned it, but he has gone to Redwood, hunting. Probably you will see him as soon as he returns from the expedition."

A burning blush, succeeded by a snowy paleness, betrayed to him her secret.

"She remembers—hopes to love him," he said, under his breath, and added: "She is offended."

He had deceived her in speaking the truth.

He was upon barely speaking terms with Ignace. At the time he had mentioned going to New York Ignace had not known that Mabyn's arrival in that city was so near. He was going hunting out of courtesy to guests staying for a few days at the Roses, not that he was then inclined to the sport, or especially fond of it at any time. The inference that he had preferred a gunning expedition to meeting Mabyn Wayne was an utterly false one, which he would have resented with spirit if aware that it had ever been drawn.

But the mischief was done. A certain subtle sweetness had gone out of Mabyn's coming home. And when week after week passed, and no tidings or token came from the Roses, she was passionately humiliated by her strong disappointment and sadness.

"She shall never dream I cared so much," she murmured, with a burning cheek, and in a week was the belle of the set.

And Cesare D'Arcil still remained in New York. He had grown thin and pale, with restless, burning eyes. Every day he contrived to see Mabyn. Sometimes it would be during her morning drive or shopping expedition; oftener at some gay evening reception.

And Mabyn—she never met him without a faint change of color, and something in her manner which betokened sincere emotion. But those keen eyes of Cesare D'Arcil's were not deceived. He knew the fading and coming of the roses in those beautiful cheeks were not for him. It was only of the profound association in her mind of himself with Ignace D'Alembert that made her pale and falter at his approach.

But, whatever the truth was, it gave him access to her presence when others could not approach her. He spent long mornings in the parlors of the rich mansion which was her home. He danced frequently with her in public; he was seen in the Wayne carriage.

At the Roses, Ignace D'Alembert moodily watched the mails. For Cesare had said to him: "I will let you know when Miss Wayne returns." Simple and straightforward himself, the thought of treachery had never occurred to him when Cesare D'Arcil's wish had become a defined and confirmed plot. Mabyn had returned in November. It was January when he determined to go to New York, and from a brother of Mabyn's learn when she was to arrive home.

On his way uptown he passed the Wayne mansion. It was evening. It being a period of thawing weather, a window was raised to admit fresh air into the artificially-heated rooms. The radiant light streamed out upon the sidewalk, and revealed a table, with a gilded book, a boquet, and a woman's white glove, which stood very near the window. It suddenly took possession of Ignace that the glove was Mabyn's. He turned back, ascended the steps, rang the bell, and asked for Miss Wayne. In return he was shown into the room with the open window, and Mabyn rose from a sofa to receive him.

Cesare rose also from an easy-chair.

"Curse it! I have worked like a dog, and yet delayed their meeting only two months," he muttered, yet coolly proceeded to put another spoke in his own wheel.

"I have been wondering, Ignace, why you did not come before."

"How long has Miss Wayne been home?"

"Two months," replied Mabyn.

"Have you written me, Cesare?"

"Certainly."

"I did not get the letter."

He turned eagerly to Mabyn's beautiful eyes then; but there was an unmistakable look of hauteur. Not his rarest gentleness could melt it; yet, after the sweetest evening of her life, when she had given him a very silent, Mabyn Wayne locked herself in her chamber to burst into passionate weeping.

"He is good and noble, as I thought him. I love him with all my heart. Yet I do not believe he cares a straw for me!"

And Ignace, pacing the floor of his hotel chamber, was brooding the thoughts:

"Beautiful, yet utterly indifferent to me. I had hoped—I know it now—that she would be prepared to regard me with some favor; for I have loved her from a child. I could fall on my knees, and offer her my all this moment."

Business demanded his return to Oakborough upon the following day, but he dined that day at Colonel Wayne's. Mrs. Wayne was ever fond of him.

"You will come to the Roses and visit me, now that my father is not there?" he said to her, his eyes wandering to Mabyn's face.

"We will come, yes, and try to cheer you up, poor boy!" said the elder lady affectionately.

And the colonel chimed in:

"Yes, yes! whenever you please. Ignace, set the time."

But Mabyn never raised her beautiful eyes.

Yet he knew she would come. She could not refuse without singularity; and under that roof, of which she would so fittingly be the mistress, would he find hope and gain courage to ask her to be his?

He went away with a grave face—returned to Oakborough, leaving Cesare D'Arcil again master of the field; yet Ignace never dreamed of being jealous of him. He had known Cesare from a child; there seemed no possibility of rivalry between the two. He merely wondered how the latter could afford to stay so long in town; then dismissed all thoughts of him, and went down to the Roses, with a heartache which made him numb and dull to all the rest of the world but beautiful Mabyn Wayne.

* * *

"To the Roses? No, six miles, miss."

A broken carriage before a country inn: an old gentleman, with a broken leg, upheld by two men; an elderly lady weeping dismally, and a beautiful girl, collected and brave in the general distress.

"If ye wanted to go to the Roses, miss, ye ought to have got out at the next station," said the driver of the broken carriage, with an air of sullen civility.

"It is so long since I have been here, I had forgotten; and I think we were told yesterday that Hamilton was the station," said Mabyn, absently, distracted by her father's groans and mother's sobs though she yet appeared quite calm.

It was Cesare who had misdirected the party.

"At least we are fortunate to be near a clean and respectable tavern, dear father," she continued, and gave direction to have the men bring in the colonel and go for a doctor.

Outside the sulky coachman scratched his head and surveyed the broken carriage.

"I tole that black-eyed furriner that 'twould snarl the whole vehicle ter pull out the linch-pin, an' it has. Well, I don't care if he pays me, as he says he will, to do the whole job. Here goes fur a look out for letters!"

In the hall he already met Miss Wayne with a brief note for young Mr. D'Alembert. He received it with faithful promises of delivery, went outside to secretly destroy it, then hied away to communicate with the "black-eyed furriner."

Cesare was soon on the scene. Of course, under the circumstances, he could make himself invaluable.

"Waiting to hear from Ignace? My dear Mrs. Wayne, you are very foolish. You know nothing of Oakborough physicians—and they are simply know-nothings. You should return to New York at once."

He had hustled them to the point of departure, when there came an unlooked for apparition. It was Ignace D'Alembert, with a face utterly colorless.

He had been sitting in his library the night previous, when a servant showed in a young girl. She was pale, gentle, timid; her beauty dimmed with recent weeping.

"You know me, I think," with a dignity beyond her years. "I am Veta Rane."

"Yes, I know you," giving her a kind hand. "Will you be seated?"

She seemed making a great effort to be calm, then said:

"Mr. D'Alembert, you will understand me. You are very unhappy because you love some one; and so am I."

Ignace started.

"Can I serve you?" he asked, at last.

"No; but perhaps I can serve you. Cesare D'Arcil has been devoting himself all winter to Miss Wayne, and that is the reason she has become estranged from you. Do not ask me how I know this; but I do know it. And they are all at Hamilton now—at the Post house. I wish you would go there at once, and see if what I have told you is not true."

A few words more of explanation, and she was gone.

It was true. He knew it the moment his firm eyes blazed their accusation in to Cesare's false ones. But for a time he held his peace.

Devoting himself to reassuring Colonel Wayne, he promised him that he should be attended by his own physician at the Roses; and placing him, with his wife, in the most luxurious of cushioned carriages, with a careful driver, he gravely asked of Mabyn the privilege of driving with her in a separate carriage.

She assented, with a sudden sense of security and protection, for of late Cesare seemed drawing nearer and nearer into her life, with a fascination in his black eyes which held her freedom. She glanced behind her now with almost a look of fear as she stepped into the carriage.

But Cesare was not there.

On the narrow cliff road a figure suddenly rose among the bushes. The high-mettled horses reared and plunged, the buggy rocked, but the animals were held from dashing away by the vise-like grasp upon the lines.

But Ignace utter a groan of mortal anguish, for the cushion of blue velvet beside him was empty.

Without a cry, Mabyn had gone over the wheel!

The next instant he stood upon the ground where she lay. There was a stain of blood on her white lips.

The strength left the brave man's limbs suddenly.

"She is dead!" he moaned.

But she moved, and murmured!

"Can I be of any assistance?" said a voice.

But Cesare's craven cheek was white; his tones shook. Had the death he planned in frightening the horses come—and to her, not his rival?

"Stand aside!" exclaimed Ignace, sternly. "Do not in my presence lay a finger upon her helpless and unconscious form. If she lives, she shall choose between us! Let that be enough for the present. For the past, you have played me falsely. You professed to play a brother's part, yet used every effort to supplant me. Yet I cannot believe she ever could have loved you!"

Even in his passionate speaking, he had found a little snow at the roadside, and pressed it upon Mabyn's temples until she opened her eyes.

"Who told you that lie?" demanded Cesare, sullenly.

"Veta Rane," replied Ignace, mechanically.

For Mabyn had lifted her eyes to his face with a faint, grateful smile, and he knew nothing else for a moment but the sweetness of that gaze.

Cesare gazed at the two faces with a muttered curse of bitter despair, and then turned and was lost in the winter gloom.

Night found him in the farmhouse garden before Veta Rane.

"So you played tell-tale! So you spied upon me! Who gave you the right, I would like to know?" he sneered, brutally.

"I have not watched you, and it was true," she murmured, her hand upon her heart.

He was mad with excitement and his own bitter thoughts—nay, he had been mad with an evil scheme for months; now he was simply ragging.

Take care, weak, passionate Cesare D'Arcil! You reck not what those bitter word-blows are doing to that tender girl who stands so helpless before you.

First she reeled a little away from him. All unheeding, he went on with his bitter taunts and reproaches.

Oh, man! she loved you, and your lightest displeasure ever struck cold to her heart!

He paused suddenly, for she had sunk down, and lay still at his feet.

Poor child! She never knew how his yet madder cry of remorse rang on the night air, when he turned your still face to the moonlight, kissed your unbreathing lips and found you dead of heart disease.

So he was not all bad? No! Few are. He was only one of many who curse their lives, and that of others, with greed of gold.

Fishing in Lapland.

The water is very clear at Hammerfest, in Lapland; you may see everything that goes on among the fish. A few feet down you may see the young cod snapping at your hook, if you have one; a little lower down the coalfish, and the huge plaice and halibut on the white sand at the bottom; in other places the star-fish, as large as a plate, and purple and green shell-fish of all sizes. The plaice is taken in the following manner: In calm weather the fisherman takes a strong, fine cord, to which he has fastened a heavy spear-head, like a whale harpoon. This he holds ready over the bow of the boat, while another person paddles it forward slowly. When the fish is seen at the bottom the boat is stoopped and the harpoon is suddenly dropped upon him, and thus the fish is caught. In two hours the fishermen will get a boatload. The halibut are caught with hooks. They sometimet weigh 500 pounds, and if drawn up carelessly will overturn the boat.

In many of the mountainous districts the rivers swarm with trout, the habit of which is to conceal themselves beneath the boulder rocks in the bed of the stream, venturing out to feed only at night. Men, each with a heavy hammer, will enter these waters and strike one or two blows on the stones, when the fish run from their lurking places partly stunned, and are easily caught.

Cruelty to any living creature shows a bad heart. The boy who delights in torturing a wasp with a pin will surely come to some bad end if the wasp has a fair show in its business movements.—*Picayune.*

Various Ways of Cooking Rice.

Rice dishes of Italy. The rice dishes of Italy are popular and delicious, so unlike our own well-known ones that we urge a trial of their excellence upon our readers. Chief among them rank the rizotto of Milan and the cream of rice and chicken. The rizotto is made by parboiling well washed rice in boiling water for five minutes, draining and drying it on a cloth, frying it light brown with a little chopped onion and butter, and then stewing it, until tender, in enough highly-seasoned broth to well cover it; it has to be watched closely, and the saucepan shaken as the rice absorbs the broth, so that it shall not burn; when the rice is done it is put into a buttered mold with shreds of cold chicken, tongue or ham, well shaken down, dusted with grated cheese and browned in the oven. Slices of mushroom or a little tomato sauce are used as variations from the chicken or tongue. The cream of rice is made by boiling the breast of a fowl and a cup of rice in chicken broth until soft enough to rub through a fine sieve; the paste thus formed is used to thicken boiling milk, seasoned with salt, pepper and nutmeg, to the consistency of thick cream; it is one of the most delicious and nutritious of all soups. Rizotto is prepared with sausages in the north of Italy in a very appetizing dish. The sausages are twisted without breaking the skin, in ped onion; last of all these ingredients are stewed in highly-seasoned broth until the rice is tender and has absorbed all the broth, enough being used to well cover it when it is set to stew.

Spanish rice dishes. The rice dishes of Spain are more highly flavored with garlic than those of Italy, but the native palate calls for abundance of this pungent bulb. The rice is washed, boiled and browned in butter, a little garlic being substituted for the onion; then two large, ripe tomatoes, a spoonful of grated cheese, and plenty of Spanish red pepper, or pimiente, is added, and the rice simmered till tender in a little broth; sometimes it is served with slices of ham, bacon, sausage, smoked salmon or dried fish, any one of these being stewed with the rice. Pollo con arroz is made in the same way, morsels of fowl being substituted for the meat, and the seasoning being varied with arm spices.

Rice dishes of Portugal. A matellotte of fish with rice is well worth a trial. Some highly-flavored fish, such as eels, is fried brown in oil or bacon fat, with a clove of garlic, tablespoonful of saffron, and plenty of red pepper and salt; then rice, partly boiled and dried, is added and browned, enough red wine is poured over these ingredients to cover them, and they are allowed to simmer gently until the rice is tender, the saucepan being shaken to prevent the burning of the rice.

A Portuguese dish of sweet rice is prepared as follows: A cupful of rice is washed and boiled till soft in a pint and a half of milk, with four tablespoonfuls of sugar and a laurel or bay leaf; when the rice is soft the bay leaf is removed, a gill of cream and the yolks of four eggs added and the rice is dished and cooled. When it is quite cold the surface is dusted with powdered sugar and cinnamon, or with burnt almond-dust. The almond-dust is prepared by browning peeled or blanched almonds in the oven and then pounding them into a fine powder.

The use of the rice is by no means confined to the semi-tropical climates we have mentioned, but the limit of our article will not permit further description of the many dishes of which it forms the base; for there seems to be a general appreciation of its alimentary value when it is combined with flesh-forming materials.—*Miss Corson.*

The Skin.

The skin is wonderful beyond conception in the multiplicity of its parts, and in its diverse offices and relations. Millions of nerves connect it with the brain. Thousands of arteries bring to it nourishment, and almost as many veins bear away the waste. Millions of ducts empty out the perspiration upon it. Innumerable glands anoint it with a lubricating oil, and countless little scales are constantly thrown from its surface.

So intimate and powerful is its connection with the nervous centers, that one kind of emotions instantly blanches it, and another kind mantles it with a burning blush—the first contracting its vessels, the other dilating them.

The skin has its peculiar diseases, but many of its ailments come from its readiness to help other organs which are diseased or torpid, for it exceeds all others in this "vicarious" power.

The skin is double. The outer—epidermis—protects the nerves and vessels of the inner from rude contact with, and from the absorption of, poisonous or harmful substances. To vaccinate we have to break through the epidermis. So, too, when this is sound, it is safer to handle morbid matter; but to do so with the slightest scratch, or chafe, is sometimes to incur death in its most frightful form.

Warmth applied to the surface dilates the blood vessels of the skin, and cold contracts them. Hence, a warm bath soothes and refreshes, by drawing the blood to the surface; local fomentations over an inflamed spot within relieve the pain by drawing away the blood. A counter-irritant acts on essentially the same principle.

Cold applied to the surface for a brief time contracts the vessels, and crowds the blood back, which then returns with accumulated force, producing a healthful glow. If the vitality is low, this reaction does not take place, and the cold only harms.

Generally only the purest soap (castile) should be used in washing the hands, as the alkali of most soaps tends to destroy the epidermis.

No bathing of the whole body should be protracted beyond a few minutes, else the good effect of it is lost, even if serious harm is not done. Sea bathing is additionally beneficial from the stimulating effect of its salts.—*Youth's Companion.*

Points on Pins.

A lover of statistics has just made an interesting calculation of the number of pins made daily. Birmingham holds the first rank, turning out 37,000,000 every day; London and Dublin, 17,000,000; or for Great Britain and Ireland, 50,000,000. France produces 20,000,000; Holland and Germany about 10,000,000 each. For all Europe, 80,000,000 daily must be about the number manufactured. This would make 29,200,000,000 yearly, a product representing in value $2,300,000. In the United States we make over 51,000,000 of pins daily, or over 18,000,000,000 a year, which makes 468 for every inhabitant. Fifty years ago a man could make fourteen pins a minute, to-day he can make 14,000 a minute, thanks to improved machinery. But despite this enormous production, and though pins never break and rarely wear out, we are constantly hearing the question, "Can you lend me a pin?" and how very often it happens that not a pin can be found in a party of a half dozen or more. Pins disappear, then, almost wholly by being lost—lost at the rate of 131,000,000 daily! Estimating the entire population of the globe at 2,000,000,000, each person, man, woman and child, loses less than one pin a day—in the United States somewhat more than one pin a day for each inhabitant. But as more than one-half the population consists of children or savages who use very few or no pins, we may set down the loss for each adult at about two and a half a day. On the whole, then, we are rather economical in the matter of pins, and where the pins go to is not so great a mystery as many suppose.

California contains a greater proportion of foreigners than any other State in the Union—336,393 natives and 309,889 foreign born.

The Reliable Man.

The reliable man is always there when he is wanted. You do not have to send to twenty different places after him; if he is not at home his wife can tell you where he is. The reliable man always tells his mission to his wife. He is not fool enough to marry a woman he cannot trust. He is not much of a talker, but he thinks a great deal. He looks at a subject in all its bearings. His judgments are unbiased. If he should be elected governor he will carry State affairs with a just and firm hand. In private life he will always have plenty of kindling wood ready in the morning. No running round in the cold for him before he has made his toilet. He won't be likely to whip the children when they don't deserve it. He can bear allusions to a religious or political belief which does not accord with his own without going into tantrums. He can give advice, and keep his temper if it is not taken and followed. He knows there are people in the world beside himself. He believes that this planet will continue to be run with a moderate degree of success after he shall sleep with his fathers. He never tells what he would have done "if he had only been there." If he makes you a promise, you know he will keep it unless he dies before the time for its redemption. If he states a fact for a fact, you know that you can credit the statement. If he sells you a horse and warrants him "sound," you need not look for a spavin or a ringbone after the first day's hard driving. His word is as good as his bond. He is honest; you can trust him to do as he agrees. You need not watch him, he will do just as well without it. He has respect unto himself, and would be ashamed to have his own soul convict him of dishonesty. If you are in trouble, you know you can expect help from him. If you are "down in the world," he will stand by you. If other friends have forsaken you, he will uphold and support you. In society the reliable man is worth his weight in gold. In the church he is invaluable; he will pass the contribution box when the wardens are laid up with bad colds; he will take care of the minister's house when he goes away for a day's pleasuring; he will help the ladies put down the new vestry carpet, and he is ready to stir the oyster stew, or tend the elevator from the kitchen, when the society have an "old folks' supper." All the girls like him, and all the boys respect him, and his wife is proud of him, and lays great emphasis on what "my husband" says—for she knows he is reliable. And we devoutly wish there were more like him.

Not Generally Known.

Keys were originally made of wood, and the earliest form was a simple crook similar to the common picklock. The ancient keys are mostly of bronze, and of remarkable shape, the shaft terminating on one side by the wards, on the other by a ring. Keys of this description were presented by husbands to wives, and were returned again upon divorce or separation.

Hats were first made by a Swiss at Paris, 1404 A. D. They are mentioned in history at the period when Charles VII. made his triumphal entry into Rouen, in 1449. He wore a hat lined with red velvet, and surmounted with a rich plume of feathers. It is from this reign that hats and caps are dated, which henceforth began to take place of the chaperoons and hoods that had been worn before in France. Previous to the year 1510 the men and women of England wore close-knit woolen caps.

The custom of crowning the poets originated among the Greeks, and was adopted by the Romans during the empire. It was revived in the twelfth century by the emperor of Germany, who invented the title of poet-laureate. The French had royal poets, but no laureates. The title existed in Spain, but little is known of those who bore it. The tradition concerning the laureate in England is that Edward III., in 1367, emulating the crowning of Petrarch at Rome in 1341, granted the office to Chaucer with a yearly pension. In 1630 the laureate was made a patent office. From that time there has been a regular succession of laureates.

Until the close of the eighteenth century the finest muslins in use were imported from India. The earliest mention of cotton among the classic nations of antiquity is by Herodotus, who speaks of it by the name of tree-wool, which name it still bears in German and several other continental languages. Cotton was not known in Egypt until about 500 years before Christ. Then it appears probable that it was imported, for all the cloths found enveloping the mummies of earlier ages have proved on examination to be linen. Cotton cloths are mentioned as having been imported into London in 1596, the knowledge of both the culture and manufacture having probably been conveyed there by the Moors and other Mohammedan nations. The former were the means of first bringing this manufacture into Europe.

Mendicants in Persia.

At the New Year, which is kept as festival in Persia, religious mendicants go about, not so much for asking alms as insisting upon a fixed sum. They generally tax a foreign ambassador rather highly, and one of them, a dervis, demanded an extravagant sum from Sir John McNeill. The Scotch diplomatist offered to compromise with him for any reasonable amount, but his offer was refused, and as he would not give any more, the dervis proceeded to sit upon him. He established himself in Sir John's garden just before his study windows, and every now and then during the day, and when he awoke up at night, this dervis set up a horrible hullabaloo, and blew a cracked trumpet as if the judgment day had come. Sir John, who did not like to have his rest disturbed in this way, determined to put a stop to the dervis' tricks and eject him by force; but he was solemnly warned by the Persian authorities that it would be dangerous to lay hands upon the dervis. "Get rid of him if you can," said they, laughing, as they are wont to do at a minister's perplexity, "but do not touch him."

"Very well," said John, dryly; and he sent for a bricklayer.

"Build me a wall around that howling beggar in my garden," said Sir John to the bricklayer; "and then roof it in." The dervis looked on while the wall rose slowly around him, and perceived that they really meant to shut him up in a tomb alive, he jumped over the lowest part of the wall and rushed away like a maniac. Sir John was probably the only European who ever got the better of a dervis.

They Plagued Him.

A story is told of an English voter who possessed influence, and who asked the candidate to give his son a letter of recommendation to an officer at the admiralty. The request was granted, but when the youth called to deliver his credentials he found that he had mislaid the precious epistle. However, he succeeded in obtaining a nomination, and some weeks after his return home discovered the lost "letter of recommendation" among some papers. Having done without it he had the curiosity to open it, and was startled to find that it contained an earnest injunction to "throw every obstacle in his way," for, as the writer added, "I cannot disoblige this youth's father, and if he once enters the navy he will be plaguing my life out to get him a ship." The young man was furious, but the father, a practical-minded man, coolly remarked: "It is not worth making a disturbance; we will take him at his word and plague him for a ship," which was done accordingly, with success.

The Dog Mania.

The mania for dogs broke out in the United States only after the fashion had been set abroad, and, though it is a recent one, it has raged more violently and affected a greater number of people than is the case in Europe. There the fashion was confined to childless dowagers, whose time hung heavily upon their hands and whose disinclination to take trouble and care upon their shoulders led them to adopt dogs instead of babies. No other class abroad has taken up the fashion any more than they have the false curls and wrinkles of the rich dames, and the women of younger years and matronly duties thought no more of possessing themselves of a pug or a Skye terrier than of disowning their babies. But, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, when the fashion reached New York, it was not considered a special one, and all the weak-headed women who could pay $50 for a canine pet did so, and those who could give more were correspondingly happy. Women with children, as well as those without, secured dogs and gave them their time and companionship. It is not unusual for the dogs to be taken out to drive when the babes are left at home, and the justification which women find in this proceeding is that dogs are no trouble; children are. Dogs are congenial, asking no questions hard to answer, and having no intuitions impossible to blind. Therefore do women, it is to be presumed, find companionship in dogs, and spend money on them. Dog doctors are doing a thriving business in New York and other places, and not a few grown-up men and women are earning good pay and living in comfort, their only occupation being the care of dogs. Some of the ultra-fashionable dress their dogs in the livery worn by their servants, and the care of the mantles and the costly collars is not less than the wardrobes of the children. Women support a dog at an expense that would educate a child, and feel happy in being so stylish. They do not necessarily love the animals, but are ready to be martyrs to the demands of fashion. Weak-minded and silly, they think it an evidence of refinement to keep a pet dog, and, further, the more attention they can bestow on it the more they are remarked and envied. The happiest woman in Philadelphia's chief seaside resort this season has for her small dog a colored valet, whose duties were by no means light. His business was to take Master Sniff into the water to give it baths of just the prescribed duration, to rub it and roll it in blankets, feed it with specially prepared food, and then amuse it. Can anybody imagine any contract more gigantic than amusing a toy dog?

Clearing the Way for Old Hickory.

When President Jackson visited Hartford, Conn., in June, 1833, among the incidents of the day, which provoked considerable merriment at the expense of the sufferers, was the following, related by a gentlemen who witnessed it: As the presidential party came in sight of the crowd at Skinner's corner it wat observed that three men in a wagon were riding abreast of Jackson's carriage, and while not designing to insult the distinguished visitors, their conduct was so boisterous as to annoy them. One of the assistant marshals requested them to fall back, but he was answered by a flat and profane refusal. General Pratt then rode up and asked them to take themselves out of the way. Another blast of profanity and an emphatic negative greeted this request. General Pratt's eyes flashed ominously. He was mounted on a fine, powerful horse, and halting until the wagon containing the belligerents was a few yards away, the general put spurs to his horse and charged upon the animal which was drawing the refractory three. He came up at full gallop, his horse striking the other quarteringly on the foreshoulder with tremendous force. The horse was knocked down the embankment, the wagon upset and partially wrecked, and the stubborn occupants found themselves sprawling on the ground. Although the shock of the collision was great, Pratt kept his seat as firmly as a rock, and the crowd cheered him lustily.

Old Hickory could not repress a smile at the ludicrous scene as the three men took the unexpected tumble. There was a good deal of the Jackson snap in the performance, and possibly the President thought if he had been in General Pratt's place, "I would have done the same thing, by the Eternal!"—*Hartford Times.*

Keep Ahead.

One of the grand secrets of success in life is to keep ahead in all ways possible. If you once fall behind, it may be very difficult to make up the headway which is lost. One who begins with putting aside some part of his earnings, however small, and keeps it up for a number of years, is likely to become rich before he dies. One who inherits property, and goes on year by year spending a little more than his income, will become poor if he lives long enough. Living beyond their means has brought multitudes of persons to ruin in our generation. It is the cause of nine tenths of all the defalcations which have disgraced the age. Bankers and business men in general do not often help themselves to other people's money until their own funds begin to fall off, and their expenditures exceed their receipts. A man who is in debt walks in the midst of perils. It cannot but impair a man's self-respect to know that he is living at the expense of others. It is also very desirable that we should keep somewhat ahead in our work. This may not be possible in all cases; as, for instance, when a man's work is assigned to certain fixed hours, like that of the operatives in a mill. But there are certain classes of people who can choose their time for the work which they are called to do, and amongst them there are some who invariably put off the task assigned them as long as possible, and then come to its performance hurried, perplexed, anxious, confused—in such a state of mind as certainly unfits them for doing their best work. Get ahead and keep ahead, and your success is tolerably sure.

The Date.

Dates, to us merely an occasional luxury, are to the Arab the very "staff of life," just as his camel is his "ship of the desert." The date tree, one of the large family of palms, is a native of both Asia and Africa, and will grow readily in any sandy soil where the climate is not too cold. It was long ago introduced into Spain by the Moors, and a few are still found even in the south of France. But the most extensive date forests are those in the Barbary states, where they are sometimes miles in length. The Bedouins, or wild Arabs of the desert, who consider it beneath their dignity to sow or plant, or cultivate the soil in any way, depend upon gathering the date where they can find it growing wild; but the Arabs of the plains cultivate it with great care and skill, thus improving the size and flavor of the fruit, and largely increasing the yield. In some varieties they have succeeded in doing away with the hard seed, and the so-called seedless dates, being very large and fine, are highly prized. When ripe, the date is of a bright golden color, fragrant and luscious; and in dry, hot countries, where palms grow, no better food for morning, noon or night can be found, while one never wearies of the sweet, pulpy fruit, gathered fresh from the tree. But the trees do not bear all the year round, of course, and so the Arabs make what they call date-honey, using for this the juice of the ripe fruit, and those who can afford it preserve dates fresh through the year by keeping them in close vessels covered over with this honey.

TIMELY TOPICS.

The revenues of the United States government for the last fiscal year foot up $333,526,611, or considerably more than $1,000,000 for every working day of the year. The excess over the previous year is about $60,000,000. The revenue would have exceeded the expenses the last fiscal year in the neighborhood of $100,000,000, had it not been for the arrears of pensions' act, which took $27,000,000 out of the treasury. The internal revenue receipts for the last year were $124,009,874.

The *Journal of Telegraph* says that there are now in working condition 97,568 nautical miles of submarine telegraph cables. During the past year 11,983 miles were added. The *Engineering* remarks that the cables still required to complete the telegraphic system of the world are: One across the Pacific, two between the United States and Rio and Valparaiso respectively, and certain minor cables to connect Cayenne, Colombia, New Caledonia, the Phillipine islands, and Chinese stations, with the world's telegraphic system.

According to the London *Telegraph*, one of the greatest boons to miners on the score of safety, is the new miner's lamp, in which the light of phosphorescence is substituted for that of positive ignition. In this apparatus the interior of the screen is covered with a brightly luminous paint, and there is, therefore, nothing in its construction or character that can by any means become a source of danger. Such a contrivance, if answering the capacity claimed for it, must be of peculiar value, pecuniarily considered, in preventing the destruction of property by explosion. But the great advantage of such a lamp over those now in common use is its insuring against a peril from which the Davy lamp cannot protect the workmen. If that lamp be carried against a current of air mixed with fire damp, the explosive gas penetrates through the gauze and comes in actual contact with the flame, a catastrophe being the natural result of each contact; obviously, however, no risk of this sort could be involved in the use of a phosphorescent light by miners.

It is stated in New York that Jay Gould is now having built a large number of barges sufficient to transport 500,000 bushels of grain daily down the Mississippi, and three large elevators at New Orleans. A prominent Wall street banker, who is conversant with the enterprise, says that the object is mainly to extend the grain-carrying facilities of the Mississippi, not to divert the trade from the Atlantic seaboard. There are times when the grain awaiting transportation at St. Louis for the Southwest is stowed there in such large quantities, owing to the lack of carrying facilities, that much loss is sustained by the owners owing to the expense for storage. Shippers often have to wait a long time for barges, and the desire of the projector of the scheme is to furnish all who may require them with sufficient vessels at the time they may be wanted. During the winter months, when the railroads are blocked with snow, the river will furnish an outlet to the ocean by the way of New Orleans. The barges will be made up in tows, and during the whole year, except at a very low stage of the water, this highway can be utilized. The scheme is not entirely a new one, but merely an extension of one already in existence.

The *Celestial Empire*, commenting on a statement in an American paper that a number of applications from ex-officers of the United States army and navy had been sent to the Chinese government, requesting service under the imperial dragon flag in the event of war between that country and Russia, says: Of the foreigners now holding commissions in the Chinese land forces there are two Frenchmen in Kansu, one German in Chefoo, one at Tientsin and one at Shanghai, one Englishman at Taiwan and one at Hankow. There are also a number of foreign ex-military officers in the imperial maritime customs service, whose Chinese military record extends back to the Taiping rebellion, some of them having served during the Japanese campaign in the island of Formosa. These will no doubt be called upon to again volunteer, on account of their adaptability for the field, as they nearly all possess a sufficient knowledge of the Chinese language for drilling and evolutionary purposes. It may be of interest to American military men who may entertain hopes of preferment not to raise them too high, as the German infantry and English artillery systems are the favorite standards of both Li Hung-chang and Tso Tsung-t'ang, the two great Chinese military leaders.

The work of revising the Bible is rapidly drawing to a close. We may expect the issue at the end of this year or beginning of next. The New Testament will be published by itself. The Old Testament cannot be published before 1883, owing to greater bulk. On this topic the *Christian Union* says: "If we should indulge in prejudices we should likely say that prejudiced minds will object to many changes that will be found, because some familiar phrases, like 'he who now letteth will let,' will (we doubt not) be rubbed out and something better inserted. But thoughtful persons, and those who desire the meaning of the Greek original, cannot but be pleased with a translation in which forty-one Greek scholars of all Christian creeds are agreed. We are not afraid that in style any more than in translation these forty-one men will go astray and shock the Protestant world. These men know what is good English and what is dignified English. They love the old English Bible as much as Bishop Coxe does, and they will see that it is not roughly treated. Our advice, then, is to keep quiet until the revised version appears, and then let us examine it, not in the light of our prejudices, but in the light of a scholarly common sense. All attempts now to say what it is, or to assail it, are premature. Our own writing is merely to show that we have reason to expect the best."

Words of Wisdom.

True merit is always a little suspicious of praise.

Charity is the first mortgage on every human being's possessions.

The more virtuous a man is the more virtue does he see in others.

Men owe their resolution, and most of their success, to the opposition they meet with.

Those men whose brains are few but active, are the most successful in business.

A man cannot do good or evil to others without doing good or evil to himself.

A grave wherever found preaches a short and pithy sermon to the soul.

Building air castles is a harmless business so long as you do not attempt to live in them.

A weak man is worse than an insane one, for the latter may be cured or kept harmless.

Mankind all suffer alike, but some know how to conceal their troubles better than others.

He who loves to read and knows how to reflect, has laid by a perpetual feast for his old age.

There are 9,558 regular publications in the United States and 165 in the Territories. Of these 7,590 are weeklies, 864 monthlies, and 122 each semi-weekly and semi-monthly. There are 817 daily papers in the States and twenty-six in the Territories. New York State has 113 dailies and West Virginia has two. These are the highest and lowest.

Thrilling Adventure With a Shark.

An American ship, named the Olympus, anchored off the island of Bourbon, in the Indian ocean, and some of the sailors obtained permission to go ashore and enjoy a walk after the day's work. Night was coming on, and the quartermaster on duty, tempted to indulge in a bath by the tranquillity of the scene and the delicious coolness of the water, undressed and jumped overboard from the gangway. The quartermaster was a good swimmer, and was soon some distance from the ship, oblivious of danger. But the cook, a negro, who was sitting in the main-chains cooling himself after his hot day's duty, chanced to espy the fin of a shark which was swimming near the surface of the water on the other side of the ship to that on which his shipmate was disporting himself. His first impulse, after making sure what it was (for so large was the size he thought it must be a plank), was to call out and warn him of his danger, but it seemed he wisely determined not to do so lest the news might paralyze him with terror. So he quickly warned some of the sailors, and in little more than two minutes a small dingey suspended at the davits was lowered into the water, and the crew were pulling with might and main toward their comrade. Whether it was that only now the shark caught sight of the man in the water, or the noise of the boat attracted his attention in that direction, the huge fish turned and made toward the quartermaster, who, still unconscious of the fearful danger menacing him, continued to swim away with redoubled energy, as the quick click of the rowlocks warned him of the approach of his shipmates. Reticence would now have been misplaced, as, unless he was rescued within a few seconds, all would be over with him.

"Williams," shouted out the coxswain, "there are sharks near you; be quick—get into the boat, as you value your life."

Apprehending at length the full horror of his position, the quartermaster turned to the little boat, where alone was safety, and being a powerful swimmer was soon almost alongside. But the shark was upon him. "Quick! quick!" shouted his shipmates, while the bowman, glancing over his shoulder, threw in his oar, and, quick as thought, jumped up, boat-hook in hand, to try and help the struggling seaman.

"Way enough," shouted the coxswain, as the boat, impelled by stout arms, shot almost over the quartermaster, who, after a final effort, extended his arms to seize the gunwale of the boat, while two of the crew leaned over the side in order to help him out. But the shark was not to be thus easily balked of its anticipated prey, and as it was near enough to make its venture, darted half out of the water, exposing its prodigious length, and turned over on its side, opening its cavernous jaws. At that moment, when all appeared lost, the bowman, exerting all his strength (and it so happened that he was the most powerful man in the ship), plunged the boat hook right into the mouth of the animal, which, writhing in agony, fell back into the water, and snapped the weapon in two. Turning upon the boat in its fury, it lashed it with its tail with such terrific force that it staved it forward. The sailors had just time to draw in their shipmate, when they became aware of the new danger menacing all of them. The boat began to fill, when deliverance came from another quarter. Their cries for help (which, owing to the calmness of the evening, were audible a great distance) attracted the attention of the crew of a schooner anchored near the land, who quickly launched their longboat, and made toward them.

The shark, lashing the water with fury and pain, appeared to be determined to exact revenge, and remained near the spot, awaiting its prey; but it was again balked, for just as the little dingey was settling fast by the head, the friendly longboat arrived upon the scene. The crew, with Williams, were taken out of the sinking craft, and were soon on their way back to the ship, rejoicing in their escape from a terrible death.

Historical Notes.

Shakespeare died in 1616, aged fifty-two.

Geoffry Chaucer, "father of English poets," died, aged seventy-two, in 1400.

A great solar eclipse darkened England at noonday, in April, 1652.

Daniel De Foe, author of Robinson Crusoe, died at the age of seventy, in 1731.

A Swiss society for the preservation of historic monuments has been formed.

Hon. George Bancroft began his history of the United States in 1825 and hopes to complete it this year.

The original Seckel pear tree is still standing near Philadelphia. It is nearly two hundred years old, and of course it is a mere shell, though it still bears a few pears.

The house still stands at Salem, Mass., built about 1632 by Roger Williams, in which is a low room, with solid oak beams and timbers, where the witches' trials were held, and whence many victims were led out to die.

Workmen engaged in blasting rocks near Trenton, New Jersey, found a cannon ball, weighing thirty-five pounds, firmly imbedded in the rock. It is to be placed in the arsenal at Trenton, as a revolutionary relic.

At the Washington headquarters, Valley Forge, is an iron plate that bears in bas-relief a quaint representation of the miracle at Cana. It once ornamented the side of an open fireplace, but got broken off, and was used for many years as a doorstep.

A manuscript of the Gospels of Matthew and Mark, written on purple parchment with silver ink, has been found in Calabria. It is adorned with miniatures, which are to be reproduced at Leipsic. The discoverers claim for it as early a date as the end of the fifth or the beginning of the sixth century.

Walter Scott was twenty years of age when, in 1791, he was admitted to the Speculative Society of Edinburg. He was chosen librarian, and shortly afterward the secretary and treasurer. He kept the accounts and records very faithfully, and wrote essays and joined in debates on the commonplace questions usually proposed in such clubs.

Chapped Hands.

The raw winds of the late autumn and winter often produce in the hands of those who are much exposed to them that roughness and cracking of the skin known as chapping. If nothing is done to prevent, and the person is obliged to have his hands frequently wet and dried, the cracks will often get deep and be painful. Corn husking is frequently accompanied by sore hands from this cause. As both a precaution and cure for chapped hands we have used the following with benefit: Wash the hands, and the face also if it is inclined to chap, with borax water, and afterward rub with an ointment made by melting mutton-tallow (or suet), and then gradually adding an equal quantity of glycerine, stirring the two together until cool. For the hands, this mixture can be best applied at night, using it freely and warming it in by the fire, after which an old pair of gloves can be put on to keep the bedclothes from being soiled, and also make the skin of the hands softer. An excellent glycerine ointment for chapped hands is made by melting, with a gentle heat, two ounces of sweet oil of almonds, half an ounce of spermacetti, and one drachm of white wax. When melted, remove from the stove, and add gradually one ounce of glycerine, and stir until the mixture is cold. The ointment can be scented with any perfume to suit the fancy. Keep in wide-necked bottles.—*American Agriculturist.*

A Wish.

There's a legend old of the midnight watch
That at sound of the midnight bell,
A voice rung out through the silent town
And the cry was "All is well?"
"All's well?"

Oh, friend, when thy midnight hour shall come,
With the sound of the passing knell,
May a voice ring out to thy weary heart
And the cry be: "All is well!"
"All's well!"

—*W. T. Peters, in Scribner.*

HUMOROUS.

Stirring times—Morning hours.

A high-toned affair—A fife.

In the center of the earth—R.

The rag-sorter does a ripping business.

The best kind of pine to make a picket fence—Porcu-pine.

Charity covers a multitude of Sins in China.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The Elmira *Advertiser* says that poets no longer die young. They live to grow up with the country.

No matter what it is you have to do, always take your time. Never look for a needle in a haste act.—*Statesman.*

It was a young housekeeper who set the cake she had baked for a party out of doors one cold night to be frosted.

The Buffalo *Express* says the reason men succeed who "mind their own business" is because there is so little competition in that line.

A confined prisoner is apt to be an ingrate; and it isn't to be wondered at, considering the many bars to his pleasures.—*Marathon Independent.*

Don't speak all at once, girls. His serene highness, Prince Hermah Eugene Adolph Bernhard Franz Ferdinand August Von Saynevittenstein Hohenstein is looking for a wife.

A German life insurance company, called Der Lebensversicherungsgesellschaft, complains of the irregularity of the mails. Yet one would suppose it got all of its letters.—*Andrews' Queen.*

"Is your house a warm one, landlord?" asked a lady in search of a dwelling. "It ought to be; the painter has just given it two coats," was the reply.

Alluding to Beecher's estimate, that one female housefly will lay 20,000 eggs in a season, the *Church Union* thinks "it a pity a fly couldn't be grafted on a hen."

Said Jones—"Smith won't have so soft a thing as he has had." "I don't know," replied Robinson, "he'll have a soft thing so long as he don't lose his head."

"Are we extravagant?" asks a Boston paper. "If you pay five cents for a cigar when you can beg one, you are," says the economist of the Norristown *Herald.*

It was a man of considerable means who said, when thrown from his horse, that although not in a very comfortable position, yet he considered himself pretty well off.

A young lady ate half a wedding cake and then tried to dream of her future husband. Now she says she would rather die than marry the man that she saw in that dream.

"Everything good in man leans upon something higher." So does everything bad in him for that matter, as witness his reliance on a lamp-post when his legs prove faithless.—*Boston Courier.*

Jones is small; his wife is tall,
But both are full of grittle.
Says he to her: "You dress too much!"
Says she: "You dress too little"
—*Philadelphia Item.*

Women have cheek enough to wear men's hats on their heads, but there is one thing they dare not do: Not one of them dare remove her hat in public and dust off the bald spot.—*Detroit Free Press.*

When you are traveling always take some stranger into your confidence, tell him how much money you have with you, where you keep it, and what you are going to do with it. If he doesn't relieve you of what you possess you'll have the satisfaction of knowing that you have at last met an honest man.

A new book is called "The Horse's Foot, and How to Shoe It." The author, of course, is a man. When you see a book entitled "The Hen, and How to 'Shoo It,'" you can lay a heavy wager that the writer is a woman. What a woman doesn't know about "shoo"-ing a hen, no man can teach her—not by a large majority.—*Meriden Recorder.*

Thrashing by Steam.

Most of the wheat of California is threshed by steam, and much of it on the day when cut. The sickle is set on a level with the bottom of the lowest heads of grain, so as to take off no more of the straw than is necessary. From the platform behind the sickle the grain is carried by an endless apron or elevator into a wagon driven alongside the header, and this wagon, relieved by another at short intervals, transports the grain to the threshing machine, which is not infrequently moved from one point of the field to another, so as to be near the header. Or, if the threshing is to be done after the cutting, the header wagons throw their loads into piles, very different from the stacks carefully built of sheaves in those climes where rain is frequent in summer, and where the threshing may be delayed until late in the fall.

The management of the steam threshing machine is usually the exclusive business of its owner during July, August and September. If the machine is one of the ordinary size, he expects to thresh about 1,660 bushels—100,000 pounds—in a day; that is, if the crop is heavy and the circumstances favorable. He employs a dozen men, who are ordinarily boarded by the farmer, and he receives from five to eight cents per bushel for threshing. His total daily expenses may be $60, and his average gross receipts twice as much per day. He gets his pay on the basis of the weight of the grain as sacked.

The thresher may have $3,000 invested in his machine, wagons, horses and tools needed for traveling and working; and as he hires and manages a dozen men, and has but a short season of threshing, he must make a good profit. The business demands much skill in the control of machinery and men, and great care to prevent fires and accidents, so that the average profit is not unreasonably large. The charge for threshing is low, because the farmers generally have preferred that the work should be done with haste rather than with care.

A Lover's Revenge.

When James Lick, the California millionaire, was a young man he fell in love with a miller's daughter in Pennsylvania. Young Lick faced the stern old miller and asked for the hand of his daughter. Now, James was a poor young man, but honest and industrious, and withal full of pride. The man refused to grant James' request, and advised him not to marry until he had a competency to support a wife. These remarks were rather humiliating to young Lick's pride, and with emphasis he replied: "Sir, I shall see the day when your boasted mill would not make a respectable wheat bin for one I shall own." Years passed and James Lick erected in Santa Clara county, Cal, a mill, the woodwork of which is solid mahogany. Shortly after its erection he had photographs taken of the inside and outside of his mill, and sent them to the miller who had refused him the hand of his daughter.

The last English census shows that nearly 37,000 women are employed in England in the metal trades alone, ranging all the way from pin, needle, watch, jewel and gun makers to anchor makers and blacksmiths, there being of these last (blacksmiths) between 300 and 400.

Baltimore packs more oysters than any other city in the world, fifteen firms with a capital of $2,338,300 being engaged in the business. During the season from September 1, 1879, to May 15, 1880, 6,459,183 bushels were packed.

It is a secret known to few, yet of no small use in the conduct of life, that when you fall into conversation with a man, the first thing you should consider is whether he wishes to hear you, or that you should hear him.

There are sixty-three stallions that have a record of 2:25 or better, and of these nineteen were bred in Kentucky.

The Centre Reporter.
FRED. KURTZ .... EDITOR

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Oct. 21, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson County.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.
DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS.
ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Centre Co.
For Legislature—J. P. GEPHART,
W. A. MURRAY.
For District Attorney—W. C. HEINLE.
For County Surveyor—SAM'L BRUGGER

——Let every one attend the grand Hancock Basket Pic-nic on Nittany mountain, Friday, Oct. 29. Come and go when you please, bring who you please, just come.

Democrats don't be gulled into trading off any of our nominees for assembly but vote for Gephart and Murray. This is important as the next legislature elects a U. S. Senator in place of Wallace.

Gov. Curtin's nomination for Congress is received with unbounded satisfaction by the democracy of the district. He will also have many republican votes, which will be cast for him with a desire to have a member of his ability to represent the 20th district in Congress.

Our members, last winter, voted against the 4 million riot bill. For this alone every democrat and honest taxpayer should vote for the re-election of Messrs. Gephart and Murray.

We know of only one way by which the rads might draw themselves out of the Garfield despond:—let them eat green persimmons.

When a republican is so unfortunate as to bump his head, he don't see stars, but 329.

329—more than ever now, Garfield want's to "be let aloan."

☞Chairman Dill has promised to send distinguished speakers to the great Hancock Basket Pic-nic, on Nittany mountain, Oct. 29. Torchlight parade at Centre Hall in the evening.

General Sickles writes a strong letter giving his reasons for supporting Hancock. This paragraph is noticeable:

> The North means to hold fast to the results of the war. These are embodied in the recent amendments to the Constitution. General Hancock declares them to be inviolable. The South says, Amen. So be it. Let us make this a compact by electing Hancock and so put an end to all further controversy, about the fundamental questions settled by the war of secession. Let the decree be written in Hancock's own words: "When rebellion was crushed the heresy of secession in every form and in every incident went down forever. It is a thing of the dead past."

Vote for Curtin if you would have a man in Congress who will be true to the interests of Pennsylvania and with the ability to stand up for the same. Gov. Curtin has always been a friend of the masses, as he was the soldier's friend during the war. He is no aristocrat, and not the champion of monopolies.

When a radical talks to you about love for the soldier, just tell him this:

1. A democratic congress passed a bill for the equalization of bounties; Garfield dodged the vote, and a republican president vetoed the bill.

2. A democratic house of representatives passed a bill for extending the time for filing bounty claims; a republican senate killed it.

3. General A. V. Rice, a one-legged democratic congressman and soldier, introduced a bill for arrears of pensions; Garfield and other republicans forgot it.

4. A democratic congress proposed a measure to give arrears of pensions to widows and heirs of soldiers, and Garfield voted against it.

5. A democratic congress proposed to give artificial legs and arms to cripple Union soldiers, and Garfield and his republican friends opposed it.

6. A democratic congress proposed to pension the soldiers of the Mexican war and Garfield and his friends opposed it.

7. A democratic congress proposed to pension the surviving veterans of the war of 1812, and Garfield and his republican friends opposed it.

On January 29, 1872, James A. Garfield made a speech in the house *against* the passage of the Arrears of Pensions bill in which he opposed the interests of soldiers and slandered the pensioners in the following language:

"Now shall we, by one stroke of the pen, by one act that it took us but a minute to pass, make our pension laws, and all pensions under those laws, revert back to the period when the injury was received, and at a single blow add more than thirty-two million dollars to the expenses of this government without any investigation at all? * * * * * The man who gets up a thoroughly rotten case, would, when he started out to lie, do so strongly and unscrupulously and hence his papers would be prepared in the most complete and convincing manner."

As some of the rads are fond of telling soldiers the lie that democrats would cut off their pensions, we copy the following in the REPORTER to show how false it is:

Rep.	Congress.	Dem.	Congress.
1872.	$29,070,000	1877.	$29,538,500
1873.	30,480,000	1878.	28,533,000
1874.	30,480,000	1879.	29,371,574
1875.	29,980,000	1880.	56,233,200
1876.	30,000,000	1881.	41,644,000
Total	$149,990,600	Total	$185,315,274

It will be seen that Democratic Congresses have appropriated some $25,325,074 more for pensions than the Republicans have.

Our regular army has little hold upon the affections of the people of today, and its superior officers should certainly, as far as lies in their power, legally and with righteous intent aim to defend the right, which to us is THE LAW, and the institution which they represent. It is a well-meaning institution, and it would be well if it should have an opportunity to be recognized as a bulwark in support of the rights of the people and of THE LAW.—Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

——Let all try and attend the great Hancock Basket Pic-nic on Nittany mountain, Oct. 29. Come when you please, go when you please, only come.

The bloody shirt, the solid South, rebel claims, and the business scare having collapsed, and the tariff wail playing out, the Republicans will next take up the Pope's big toe and common schools.

Republican Scares.

The republicans have tilted up on the rebel claims scare.

They have tilted up on the business scare.

They tilted up on the tariff scare. Old 329 being a free trader.

They have tilted up on the "solid south" scare.

They have tilted up on the bloody shirt scare.

They have tilted up on the Hancock-Sherman letter scare.

And they will tilt up on all other scares they may concoct between this and Nov. 2.

It Won't Do.

It won't do for a republican to talk tariff, and then vote for Garfield whose votes and speeches in congress went for free trade.

It wont do for a republican to talk about having honest men in office, and then vote for Garfield whose whole public record is on the side of corruption, like Credit Mobilier, De Golyer pavement bribe, land grab, salary grab, helping to steal electoral votes, shielding plunderers like Robeson, Seward, Howard and other rascals, and swearing false oaths.

It wont do for republicans to talk about having honest men in office and then vote against Hancock, whose whole public service is without a fault, and whose private character is spotless.

It wont do for republicans to talk about love for the soldier and then vote against one of the best heroes and defenders of our country, Gen. Hancock, and for a camp shyster like Garfield who deserted the service to run for congress.

It wont do for republicans to talk for economy and then vote for Garfield who favored extravagance and stood by the plunderers, in opposition to the democracy who cut down radical extravagance over 100 millions in four years.

It wont do for republicans to pretend to look with disfavor upon rascals and then vote with the party that pardons revenue thieves out of the penitentiary, and pardoned the bribers of our state legislature, Kemble, Petroff, & Co.

It wont do for republicans to get up false stories about "southern outrages" and then shoot a democratic sheriff in Indiana while doing his duty in quelling a republican riot.

It wont do for republicans to claim all the decency and then have some of their *voters* egg a democratic meeting as at Centre Hall recently, under the cover of night.

It wont do for republicans to talk about electing honest men to office, and then vote for Arthur for Vice President, who was kicked out of the New York custom house by Hayes and Sherman because he was guilty of corrupt practices and winked at bribery, nor will it do to vote for Garfield who is convicted of perjury and bribe taking—329 and $5000.

None of the above things will do, says the REPORTER, to the professedly honest republican who intends to vote for Garfield and Arthur—proven corruptionists, in opposition to a brave man like Hancock, who has been true and faithful to every trust reposed in him.

It wont do, republican friend.

HANCOCK, AT GETTYSBURG SAVED THE DAY, AND TURNED THE REBEL ARMY OUT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WHAT PENNSYLVANIAN WILL BE SO UNGRATEFUL AS TO VOTE AGAINST HANCOCK, A SON OF OUR OWN STATE?

We have heard a number of republicans declare publicly, "They did not care how bad Garfield was proven to be, or how good a man Hancock is, they will vote for Garfield still."

Well that's a proud principle to carry, indeed. The good Lord have mercy upon our land should a majority once come down to such declarations.

Virginia is O. K. Mahone's organ announces that he is a democrat, and nothing but a democrat. That spoils the calculation about danger in Virginia.

New York is O. K. The two democratic factions have fixed up all differences, since Monday, and now make one solid determined front against 329.

Indiana is getting over her October brush and bets on Hancock carrying in Nov.

The Indiana defeat has only put new fire into democrats all around.

Now pull in, democrats of Centre, and we carry the day.

The present generation of Pennsylvania workmen can remember what it was to have their workshops, their factories and nine-tenths of their industrial establishments closed. Do they want the scenes of the panic of 1873 reproduced? If they do, then they will vote for Hancock.—*Philadelphia Press.*

It is the fashion of partisan journals to appeal to the workingman with the most complete reliance on his stupidity; but does not the *Press* overshoot the mark? In 1873 the Republican party was in control of every department of the National Government. Our vaunted tariff was doing its prettiest for us all. In 1874 the people tumbled the Republican party out of power. Since that time business has been on the mend and the Republican earty on the decline.

Below are facts for soldiers and voters in general to remember:

"I have looked up the law," said ex-Governor Curtin, "and I find that from 1866 to 1875, the Republican party being in power, Union soldiers received from $8 to $30 per month, the latter being for total disability. In 1875, for disability it was raised to $50, allowing nothing for artificial arms and legs. But in 1875 when the Democrats got control of Congress, the "rebel brigadiers," as the Republicans called them, replaced and renewed the limbs of soldiers, and in 1878 the pension was raised to $72 a month for those who had lost both arm or both legs. In 1879 the pension arrears act was passed, and thus the Union soldiers got their back pay from the "rebel brigadiers."

"I like Jefferson's way of inauguration; it suits our system. He rode down on horseback to the Capitol, tied his horse to a rail fence, entered and was duly sworn, then rode to the Executive Mansion, and took possession. He inaugurated himself simply by taking the oath of office. There is no other legal inauguration in our system.

I was not in favor of the military action in South Carolina recently, and if General Ruger had telegraphed to me, or asked for advice, I would have advised him not under any circumstances to allow himself or his troops to determine who were the lawful members of a state legislature.—Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

George Bancroft, the historian, has declared for Hancock.

Ex-Senator Sprague, formerly Republican United States Senator, who ran Conkling out of Rhode Island, has declared for Hancock.

☞All the Brass bands in Centre county are invited to the great Hancock Basket Pic-nic, on Nittany mountain, near Centre Hall, Oct. 29. Torchlight parade at Centre Hall in the evening.

READ.

THE MEN WHO FOUND GARFIELD GUILTY OF FALSE SWEARING.

The committee, 3 republicans and two democrats, was UNANIMOUS in their Report, pronouncing Garfield guilty. The names of the committee are,

LUKE P. POLAND, leading republican and senator of Vermont.

GEN. N. P. BANKS, leading republican of Massachusetts.

GEN. G. B. M'CRARY, Grant's Sec'y of War, and leading republican of Iowa.

WM. E. NIBLACK, distinguished democrat, of Indiana, and WM. E. MERRICK, a distinguished Maryland democrat.

These five distinguished men investigated the great Credit Mobilier swindle. Before them Garfield swore he had no stock and no profits from it. They heard other evidence and found he had stock and profits—hence is guilty of perjury.

Read below from the official report, which can be seen in the REPORTER office.

From his own Sworn Testimony before the Poland Committee, Jan. 14, 1873.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb, 18, 1873—Garfield's Testimony Perjured.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent, dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent, and also received the sixty per cent, cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then *understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.*

How can any professed christian vote for Garfield in the face of this perjury?

Not A Tool.

The following card explains itself:

BELLEFONTE, Oct. 16, 1880.

HON. F. KURTZ.—*Dear Sir:* The Greenbackers placed my name upon their ticket without my *knowledge* or *consent*.

I have written a letter refusing to allow the use of my name, said letter will be published in the next issue of the "Bellefonte Morning News," the paper in which I saw my name published; you will please copy that letter in your paper, as I do not wish to be placed in a false position before the Democracy of Centre county. I thought every body in the county knew where I stand in this fight; if there be any body in the dark on that subject I want to enlighten them at the earliest opportunity.

Respectfully Yours,
A. WILLIAMS.

We did not receive a copy of the "News" containing the letter of Mr. Williams.

RADICALS MOB A DEMOCRATIC PARADE.

Another sample of radical tolerance is had in the attack made by radicals upon a democratic parade in Wilmington the other day. There was no provocation at all on the part of the democrats as an investigation has since proven.

THE INJURED.

Following is a list of the wounded who were in the line of parade:

William McKinney, shot in the left cheek; serious.
Thomas A. Kane, of the Young Men's Club, struck in the breast with a brick.
C. C. Montgomery, Young Men's Club, shot twice in the breast; slight wounds
William Wier, William Club, wounded in the thigh by a revolver bullet.
William Long, Young Men's Club, shot in the neck; slight.
Frank McGinnis, Williams Club, shot in the neck; slight.
Isaac Hearce, shot in the shoulder by a revolver bullet.
Norry Pike, knocked down by a brick and slightly injured.
Thomas Jones, five buckshot wounds, none serious.
Elias Calley, buckshot wound in the arm.
John O'Donnell, acting reporter for *Sunday Mirror*, struck in the abdomen by a spent bullet.

There will be no radical howl in the northern papers over this "southern outrage."

☞Grand Hancock Basket Pic-nic, on Nittany mountain, Friday, Oct. 29. Come in wagons, carriages, buggies, and on foot; bring your wives, daughters and sweethearts. Gov. Curtin and other distinguished speakers will be present.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow in his speeches throughout the state professes great concern about its "endangered business interests." He is very much disturbed lest General Hancock's election would make "ducks and drakes" with the tariff. But when a representative in congress from Pennsylvania Mr. Grow was by no means so solicitous in regard to its iron interests. In a debate in congress in 1863 in regard to the Collins contract for building four first-class steamers, which will be found in the *Congressional Globe*, vol. 28, page 808, Mr. Grow said among other things:

"This government has no business to come in with its strong arm to aid one class of citizens in competition with another in the same business, especially in the carrying trade of the nation, where it requires a large investment of capital and long experience in business to which men have devoted their lives and in which is invested their all. It is a kind of protection more odious than that given to the rolling mill and cotton factory, because more exclusive, and every man knows that is odious enough. The government has no right to extend its hand to interfere in the business relations of life. Let the citizen regulate his own business under the laws of trade with no competition but that of superior skill and industry."

Hancock was so gallant and competent as a soldier that General Grant made him a Major General when they were not on good terms, when his personal preferences were for Schofield. When he was making his journey around the world, and was free from the exactions of jealousy, ambition and party, he discussed his fellow soldiers, in conversations with Mr. J. Russell Young, with freedom. In the second volume of Mr. Young's book, page 300, we find Grant expressing himself about Hancock as follows:

Hancock is also a fine soldier. At the time he was named Major General, we were not very good friends, and my personal preferences were for Schofield, but I felt Hancock had earned the promotion and gave his name to Stanton. He wrote me a beautiful letter on the subject and our relations have always remained on the most cordial footing. I have great respect for Hancock as a man and a soldier.

AN OLD DOCTOR'S ADVICE.

It was this: "Trust in God and keep your bowels open." For this purpose many an old doctor has advised the habitually costive to take Kidney-Wort—for no other remedy so effectually overcomes this condition, and that without the distress and griping which other medicines cause. It is a radical cure for piles. Don't fail to use it.

Just why the republicans of Bellefonte are anxious to trade off Wm. J. Thompson to make votes for Jon. P. Harris, we can not see. Of the two, Thompson is more of a people's man, than the National banker. Let democrats beware against any offer to trade—it is a radical trick.

Radical Outrages.

Saturday aweek a republican mob murdered the democratic sheriff of Shelby county, Ill.

☞About a week ago a radical mob attempted to sack the office of the *Miltonian*, one of the oldest republican papers in the state, because it took down Garfield and came out for Hancock.

On Saturday night in Wilmington a democratic parade was fired into by a republican mob from a hall, and pelted with brickbats, wounding a number of democrats. The democrats resented the outrage and put the rascals to flight.

This is the way the outrage shriekers of the north act. No wonder they support a candidate who perjured himself and took bribes in Congress.

The Maine election made the republicans terribly sick and they have not got over it yet, The Indiana election made some of the democrats feel badly disappointed, but finding it was accomplished by repeaters and money, and murdering democratic sheriffs, the democrats feel better again, and intend to have it over in November under Hancock. Go in with all your might, boys, one more fire and we'll have 'em. Hancock never got whipped.

Marion county Indiana, in which that black hole of political iniquity, Indianapolis, is situated, was the camping-ground of the imported negroes. An eyewitness reports that as many as fifty strange negroes were encamped on a single farm. The reported gain for Porter (rep.) over the vote of 1876 in Marion county, is upwards of 2,100, or more than one-half of his entire reported gain in the whole state. Set that down to negro colonization and "The" Allen's New York Thugs.

On the morning when it was ascertained that Greenback votes had given Porter a plurality in Indiana there failed in business one of the largest silk manufacturers in Paterson, N. J.—an enterprising Republican whose factory was "peppered" all over with small placards significantly warning his workmen to vote for Garfield and Arthur in order to avert the ruin which Democratic victories would bring upon manufacturers and their workmen!

Rally! Rally!

HANCOCK STILL CONFIDENT.

"Let the returns from Ohio and Indiana foot up as they will I see no ground for discouragement to the democratic party," said General Hancock yesterday, repeating what he had stated on the day previous, and he then added in explanation of the republican victory in Indiana. "There were local issues Indiana which would have no influence in a national political contest."

"I don't feel any way discouraged," remarked Senator Barnum. "It only means harder work for us between now and the 3d of November."

MR. ENGLISH'S HOPES.

The following despatch from Mr. William H. English, of Indiana, was received at the Democratic National Headquarters last night:—

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 14, 1880.

TO WILLIAM H. BARNUM:—

In this contest we have encountered the resources of the whole republican party of the United States and have suffered temporary defeat. In November we shall encounter only the republican party of Indiana without the machinery of United States Deputy Marshals and confidently expect to carry the State.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

"The great Principles of American Liberty are still the lawful Inheritance of this People, and ever should be.

The right of trial by Jury, the Habeas Corpus, the Liberty of the Press the Freedom of Speech, the Natural Rights of Persons, and the Rights of Property, must be preserved."

[Extract from Order of Gen'l Hancock, of Nov. 29, 1867.]

BY UNIVERSAL ACCORD,

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best for all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

REPUBLICAN ROUGHS IN INDIANAPOLIS.

[*Indianapolis Sentinel* (*Dem.*) *October* 12]

We want the respectable members of the Republican party to pass by the New-Denison Hotel and see the men their party leaders have brought here to debauch the ballot-box. Crowded around the doorway they will see a sight never to be forgotten. Thieves, cutthroats, pickpockets, bigfisted, broad-shouldered scoundrels. Some with but one eye, some minus a finger and all with the stamp of the Eastern city hells plainly depicted on their faces, disfigured by God and man until they have nearly lost all human resemblance. Go, you deacons and members of our beautiful churches, and convince yourselves what party it is that wants to make a hollow mockery of our elections.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE is on our table for November, *ahead of all others, and as usual more and more improved.* It is a wonder how this unrivalled lady's book can be published at so low a price, yet always be getting better; but the secret, we suppose, lies in its enormous circulation. The November issue leads off with a capital steel engraving, "Missy In The Sulks," and is followed by one of those double-size steel fashion plates superbly colored, only seen in this periodical. Then comes a weird engraving, "The Moated Manor House," illustrating a powerful story; and then some fifty wood cuts of dresses, patterns in embroidery, crochet, &c., &c. "Mary, Queen of Scots," is a profusely illustrated article on that happy queen; and there are tales besides and novelets, &c. &c. With this number appears the Prospectus for 1881, when SIX ORIGINAL NOVELETS will be given, and in addition *a hundred shorter stories.* A series of brilliantly illustrated articles will also appear. Also a PAPER PATTERN FOR A DRESS, every month. The price of "Peterson" is but TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, or less than any other first-class magazine, postage free. To clubs the terms are even lower, viz: two copies for $3 50, with a superb, copyright mezzotint (size 24 inches by 20) 'GRAN'FATHER TELLS OF YORKTOWN,' or an illustrated ALBUM, QUARTO, GILT, as a premium. Or four copies for $6 50 and an extra copy of the magazine itself as premium. Or five copies for $8.00, with both an extra copy and either the Engraving or Album as premium. For larger clubs the premiums are even more tempting. *Now is the time to get up clubs for* 1881. Specimens are sent gratis if written for. *Subscribe to nothing until you have seen a copy of "Peterson."* Address CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞Let every one attend the great Hancock Basket Pic-nic on Nittany mountain, Oct. 29. Come when you please, and go when you please.

—We acknowledge the receipt of invitation to the nuptials of Rev. Chas. Schnure, of Laurelton, and Miss Mary E. DeHass, of Beech Creek, in St. John's English Luth. Church, Lock Haven, on Thursday evening, 21. Rev. Schnure will shortly depart, with his bride, as a missionary to India. May they have a safe journey and happy life.

——All the Brass bands in Centre county are invited to the grand Hancock Basket Pic-nic, on Nittany Mt., near Centre Hall, Oct. 29. Torchlight parade at Centre Hall in the evening.

Posting The Books.

HANCOCK FAR AHEAD.

For the encouragement of democrats and the edification of republicans the REPORTER posts the accounts of the fall elections, which show a healthy credit for Hancock on the popular as well as electoral vote.

The result, judged by the fall elections, would indicate the following electoral vote thus far:

For Hancock—Alabama 10, Georgia 11, Kentucky 12, Maine 7, West Virginia 5, total 45.

For Garfield—Indiana 15, Ohio 22, Vermont 5, total 42.

Showing 3 majority for Hancock—just the same as is sure with the 138 southern electors in addition to those certain democratic States, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut—a total of 188,—number to elect 185.

So that the elections held already tend to a democratic triumph.

On the popular vote the fall elections show the following results thus far:

	Dem. maj.	Rep. maj.
Kentucky,	40,000	
Maine,	250	
Georgia,	60,000	
West Virginia,	15,000	
Alabama,	65,000	
Ohio,		16,000
Indiana,		5,000
	180,250	21,000

Or 180,250 democratic majorities against 21,000 republican majorities. Good enough indeed for a starter. November will show still larger figures for Hancock the hero of Gettysburg. Let every democrat go to work now and our victory will be complete.

Hancock's Majority In 1880 Already Certain.

The South,	138
New York,	35
New Jersey,	9
Connecticut,	6
All for Hancock,	188
Necessary to elect,	185

To the above we are justified in adding the 7 electors from Maine for the hero of Gettysburg, making him 195, or ten electoral majority. Indiana will undoubtedly be redeemed, as Hancock will get several thousand votes which Landers did not get on account of his unpopularity; this will give Hancock 23 electoral majority. To this add the electoral votes of the Pacific states, Oregan 3 and California 6, reliably for Hancock, and he has 32 majority.

From this plausible, we say undoubted result, democrats will see that the prospects are bright for the election of Hancock.

Push on now, democrats! Bring out every vote! One more fire on the 2nd of November, and the day is ours.

Hip, Hip, Ohio.

The democrats of Ohio, last week, cast 30,000 more votes than at any previous election—that was noble—but the repubs by money and repeaters, managed to overcome this. The democracy of Ohio made a gallant fight.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Wheeling, W. Va., October 16—The latest returns received at the State House show that the whole Democratic State ticket has been elected by about seventeen thousand majority. The returns show a democratic gain of 2,237 from thirty-seven counties, while fifteen counties are yet to be heard from. Governor Matthew's majority in 1876 was 22,729.

Ladies, and all who lead sedentary lives should use DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Price 25 cents. For sale at all Drug Stores. Oct. 21 4t.

1881.
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES.
SUITED TO BOYS AND GIRLS OF FROM SIX TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.
Volume II. Commences November 2, 1880.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Within a year of its first appearance, HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE has secured a leading place among the periodicals designed for juvenile readers. The object of those who have the paper in charge is to provide for the boys and girls from the age of six to sixteen a weekly treat in the way of entertaining stories, poems, historical sketches, and other attractive reading matter, with profuse and beautiful illustrations, and at the same time to make its spirit and influence harmonize with the moral atmosphere which pervades every cultivated Christian household. This important design they endeavor to carry out by combining the best literary and artistic talent, so that fiction shall appear in bright and innocent colors, sober facts assume such a holiday dress as to be no longer dry or dull, and mental exercise, in the solution of puzzles, problems, and other devices, become a delight.

TERMS.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, Per Year, Postage Prepaid, } $1.50.

SINGLE NUMBERS Four Cents each.

The Bound Volume for 1880, containing the first fifty-two Numbers, will be ready early in November. Price, $3 00; postage prepaid. Cover for YOUNG PEOPLE for 1880, 35 cents; postage, 13 cents additional.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS NEW YORK.

——All the Brass bands in Centre county are invited to the great Hancock Basket Pic-nic, on Nittany mountain, near Centre Hall, Friday, Oct. 29. A grand torchlight parade at Centre Hall in the evening.

Dr. Louis Bosse of St. Louis was married last July. Now his wife is suing for a divorce. Her chief cause of complaint is given in her testimony as follows: "We had a roast duck for dinner, with onion stuffing. When he saw the onions he got just like a wild man and threw down his knife and fork, cursed and called me names, and asked me what kind of eating that was. He wouldn't sit down to the table then, but went and sat down in the kitchen. I wasen't eating then, and he asked me why I didn't eat. I said to him 'If you will not eat I will not eat either.' He then said, 'If you dont sit down this very moment and eat I will show you who is boss in this house, you or I.' He forced me to go to the table and sit down, and I took some victuals on my plate just to please him, but I coldn't eat. He then went and got a stick and stood behind my chair and said to me: Here, do you see that stick? That is for you, and if you will not eat now I will break this stick on your back. I will break every bone in your body. Fill up your plate and eat.' I then filled my plate for good, and he kept standing behind me till I had the whole plate emptied."

$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 2Ioct y.

Just Opening!
A NEW STOCK
FOR
Fall and Winter
AT
WM. WOLF'S,
CENTRE HALL, . . PA.

Now is the Time
FOR BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS
NOTIONS. FANCY GOODS,
READY-MADE SUITS,
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES
GROCERIES
HARDWARE,
CARPETS,
ETC., ETC.,
AT
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER

A Cordial invitation is extended to the Public generally to call and examine the Stock and prices, as they cannot be beat anywhere.

$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 21oct y.

WHAT TO WEAR!

We have catalogued below a very few of

THE POPULAR STYLES IN DRESS GOODS,

Taken at random from our immense stock of AUTUMN DRESS TEXTURES. Extreme styles have been purposely omitted.

In the
NOVELTY DEPARTMENT
We show the
MOUCHOIR OR HANDKERCHIEF GOODS,
In All-Wool, Wool and Silk, Tricot, Fouls and Cashmere.
At all prices.
TRICOTS AND SHOODES,
With fancy satin borders.
PLAIDS,
In Tricot, Cashmer, Momie and Basket Weaves.
In the
LOWER PRICED PLAIDS
We have a superb assortment
ENGLISH,
GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC.
At 20, 25, 31, 37½ and 50 cents.
Comprising some really beautiful styles, and including some genuine bargains
IN LADIES' DRESS CLOTHS
We show a vast variety of
FOULES, CASHMERE DE LINDE AND CASIMIR,
In Foreign Goods and
5-4 AND 6-4 FLANNEL CLOTHS
Of domestic make.
Made expressly for our own counters.
In
SOLID COLOR FRENCH FABRICS
We show
MANY NEW THINGS
IN ARMURES
IN TRICOTS,
IN MOMIES.
IN FACONNES,
IN CHEVRONS,
IN BIARRITZ.
IN POWDER CLOTHS
IN CORDETTES
IN RAYURES
IN GRANITE CLOTHS,
AND CHOPPED CHECKS.
Each in fourteen colors, comprising all the newest shades of Bronze, Olive, Prune, Grenat, Saphir, &c.
In the
CASHMERE AND MERINO DEPARTMENT.
We show
32-INCH CASHMERES, ALL COLORS
At ....45 cts
34-INCH CASHMERES, ALL COLORS
At ....50 cts.
36-INCH CASHMERES, ALL COLORS
At ....50 cts.
38-INCH CASHMERES, ALL COLORS
At ....65 cts
38-INCH CASHMERES, ALL COLORS
At ....75 cts.
38-INCH CASHMERES, ALL COLORS
At ....87½ cts
46-INCH CASHMERES, ALL COLORS
At $1 00
We believe that the above will be found to be the best assortment of colorings ever shown in Philadelphia and at the lowest prices for similar qualities.

We show
LUPIN'S COLORED MERINOS,
(Choice Shades),
At 50, 62½ and 75 cents
and
44 INCH SHOODAHS
(Excellent values),
At 62, 75 cts., and $1.00.
IN
MEDIUM PRICED DRESS GOODS.
We made very large and desirable contracts with manufacturers, and have many things that cannot be found elsewhere in the United States.
We have
200 Pieces
MOMIE CLOTH, at 62½ cts.
44 inches Wide and Excellent Value.
100 Pieces
POWDER CLOTHS at 75 cts.
44 inches Wide and Choice Colorings
200 Pieces
MOMIE CLOTH at 50 cts.
34 inches Wide Splendid Weight.
300 Pieces
MOMIE CLOTH at 31 cts.
22 inches Wide, Worth 37½ cts.
100 Pieces
WOOL FACE CASHMERE at 37½ cts.
36 inches Wide, Good Value.
50 Pieces
GRANITE CLOTHS at 37½ cts.
34 inches Wide, Very Cheap.
50 Pieces
BROCADES at 31 cts.
34 inches Wide Worth 37½ cts.
300 Pieces
BROCADES at 25 cts.
23 inches Wide, Choice Designs.
100 Pieces
ALPINE TRICOTS at 31 cts.
23 inches Wide, Very Stylish.
100 Pieces
PINORETTA MOMIES at 25 cts.
23 inches Wide New and Choice Styles.
300 Pieces
MOMIES AND ARMURES at 20 cts.
22 inches Wide, Elegant New Designs.
200 Pieces
ALL-WOOL DRESS CLOTHS at 25 cts.
23 inches Wide, in Blue, Green, Brown, Grey and Plum Colors.
We have several lots of goods bought from manufacturers and importers at off prices, to close which, and to stimulate trade this early in the season, we shall make the following special prices: We name
200 Pieces
GERMAN FRANCIES at 20 cts.
Never before sold less than 31 cts.
200 Pieces
GERMAN FANCIES at 25 cts.
Cost to import 31 cts.
50 Pieces
6-4 ARMURES at 62½ cts.
(All Wool)
In black and colors cost 85 cts. to mfg
25 Pieces.
6-4 CHEVRONS at 62½ cts.
(All Wool)
Would be cheap at 87½ cts.

Should you desire to examine any of the above and cannot spare the time necessary for a visit to Philadelphia, we shall be pleased to send you samples and fill your orders through our

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT-
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
EIGHTH AND MARKET STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED
10,000 BUSHELS CORN.
10,000 BUSHELS BARLEY.
10,000 BUSHELS OATS.
10,000 BUSHELS RYE.

Highest Cash Prices will be Paid.

I am stocking my COAL YARD this season with nothing but the VERY BEST QUALITY of
ANTHRACITE COAL!
GIVE IT A TRIAL. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
LAWRENCE L. BROWN.
Cool Yard and Grain Elevator at rear of B. E. V. R. R. Depot. 30sept. tf.

S. & A. LOEB,
THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN THE CELEBRATED
ROCHESTER CLOTHING.

Better Fits, better Workmanship, better Styles, better Linings, superior in every respect to any other ready-made Clothing in the United States, and equal in every respect to the work of any merchant tailor in any of our large cities.

Prices fully as low as ordinary slop-shop work—usually sold in Bellefonte.

Mothers, bring in your Children, from 4 years up, and examine our assortment of CHILDREN'S WEAR.

S. & A. LOEB,
Fine Clothiers, and dealers in General Merchandise.
9sept tf

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS

The accumulated evidence of nearly thirty years show that the Bitters is a certain remedy for malarial disease, as well as its surest preventive; that it eradicates dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness, counteracts a tendency to gout, rheumatism, urinary and uterine disorders, that it imparts vigor to the feeble, and cheers the mind while it invigorates the body.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

DR S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my8-73

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you, $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men women boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly Outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 15july 1y.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27 feb tf.

JERRY MILLER
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSE—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1ujly

GOLD Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Anyone can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine, 15july.

HARDWARE,
Jas. Harris & Co
ARE SELLING VERY LOW
REAPER SECTIONS and
REAPERS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,
SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,
As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line,
JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

HENRY BOOZER,
CENTRE HALL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 1oct. tf

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 15july 1y.

☞ ☞ ☞
LYON & CO.,
BELLEFONTE,

Mr Gust Lyon and Miss Paulene Lyon, of our firm have been in Philadelphia and New York, for three weeks, buying Fall & Winter GOODS.

We have just opened the largest and most complete stock of OVERCOATS that have ever been brought to town, without exaggeration At Least $1900 Worth.

Ulsters, dark bule Beaver, Reversible CHEVIOT, that you can turn and wear on both sides. It is well worth your while to see our stock before buying.

The most complete stock of Fine Dress Suits, Business Suits and common Suits.

A Brown Beaver Overcoat at $5,25.

A Brown Beaver ditto, better at $6-25.

Just opened a line of Childrens Navy Blue and Plaid Kilt Suits.

Call before buying elsewhere.

LYON & CO.
2 sept 4m

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rs. Oct. 21, 80.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the tables on their papers. If the table reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer

Lewisb'rg, Centre & Spruce Creek RR

WESTWARD.

	1	3	5
LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Montandon	7.00	1.55	6.20
Lewisburg	7.15	2.20	6.35
Coburn	9.25		
Arr. at Spring Mills	9.50		

EASTWARD.

	2	4	6
LEAVE	A. M	A. M.	P M
Spring Mills		10.10	
Coburn		10.35	
Lewisburg	6.35	12.45	5.45
Arr. at Montandon	6.50	1.00	6.00

Nos 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail, west on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R.

Nos. 3 and 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 and 6 with Fast Line west.

LOCAL ITEMS.

SCHOOL-TAX.—Notice is hereby given that the school-duplicate is in the hands of the undersigned for 1880. On all tax paid before Dec. 1, there will be 5 per ct. deducted. From Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, '81, the face of duplicate will be required, and on all remaining unpaid after Jan. 1, '81, there will be an addition of 5 per ct., according to the act of asssembly.

BENJ. H. ARNEY,
7oct. 2m. Treasurer.

—1000 over coats offered cheap! at Lyon & Co's.

—Jerome Spigelmyer, formerly of Centre Hall, has opened a new store, in Sheriff Musser's building, at Millheim

—The Mormons having elected John Taylor president to succeed Brigham Young, he will order a new suit from the Philadelphia Branch, it will be shipped out in two weeks. Ask Lewins to show it to you.

—The best hams in the world are kept at Sechlers, without any doubt or risk. Try their meats—they keep all kinds—fresh beef, dried beef, breakfast bacon, and sugar cured ham. They pride themselves upon the superiority of their meats.

—The dwelling house and an outbuilding of Wm. Hinkson near Woodward, were destroyed by fire, one day last week, all contents were burned.

—FOR SALE. A new bob-sled, made of the best material and workmanship, will be sold cheap and guaranteed.

J. W. REIFSNYDER,
oct21 3t. Millheim, Pa.

—When the ladies have shopped all over creation they generally find what they want at the Beehive. Its queer, but its true, and the reason is, Bauland & Newman understand their business and know just what the people want.

—It is feared there will be a big row in Haines twp, when the Farmer's Store, Fiedler & Runkle, get their new goods—all want to rush in and be first, so great are the bargains. Keep cool, they are now in the city, and in a few days will have goods for all and the best bargains in the valley.

—Thanks to Aaron Spangler for a basket of fine apples—large and tempting. Aaron is doing big work for Hancock and knows how to raise some of the finest apples in the county.

—If you wish to select from the largest stock of children's and boys suits, at lowest prices, go to Lyon & Co's.

—The republicans of Spring Mills attempted a bonfire, Saturday night. But the heavens had dampened the pile with rain, and it wouldn't consume. All the coal oil in the stores was pressed into the service—329 pints—but only a puff and spurt could be got out of the pile. Looking for a probable reason, a Garfielder turned a log and found 329 chalked on it—that was too much, fire wouldn't even touch it with the help of coal oil.

—We heard a fellow say the other day he got more clothing for $20 of Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, than he did for $37 at a certain other store, not a year ago. That's what gives the Philad. Branch its great reputation, selling clothing for less than any others can.

—The ground was frozen on Tuesday morning and ice had formed in ditches.

—The Philad. Branch is headquarters for suits, or boots, for men and boys. The biggest assortment and lowest prices. Lewins and Sternberg are the cleverest salesmen this side of Jerusalem.

—Spring Mills "on the hill" speaks of quite a number of new residences to go up in the spring, among others a summer resort.

Spring Mills "in the hollow" is having a new store-building now in course of erection by R. H. Duncan.

☞All the Hancock clubs in Centre county are invited to the grand Hancock Basket Pic-nic, on Nittany mountain, Oct. 29. Grand torchlight parade and speeches at Centre Hall in the evening.

—A great surprise is in store for all in this section, in the arrival of a splendid stock of new goods, at Wm. Wolf's old stand, by end of this week. Mr. Wolf is now in the east, and as usual will bring on the largest, finest and choicest assortment in the valley. He is noted for buying nothing but what is superior in quality, and keeps genuine goods in every line. Hold up until Wolf's goods arrive and you will never be sorry for it.

—Jas. Osman, of Linden Hall, had several fingers smashed on last Thursday at Spring Mills, by a sack of salt falling upon his hand.

☞All the Hancock clubs in Centre county are invited to the grand Hancock Basket Pic-nic on Nittany mountain, Friday, Oct. 29. Grand torchlight parade and speeches at Centre Hall in the evening.

—The Beehive! the Beehive! what would the good people of Centre county do if they had not the famous Beehive to go to for their dress goods and all manner of drygoods, and good, neat fitting suits, made to order? Bauland & Newman did much for the people when they established the Beehive, to offer the largest and best assortment of goods at the lowest prices—one price to all.

—A fellow out in Snowshoe has worn a pair of boots for a long time and says there seems no wear out in them. He got them at Powers' shoe store, where they only keep that class of goods in order that customers may feel they have the worth of their money. Powers & Son keep the largest and best assortment of boots and shoes in the state, for men, women and children, and sell very low, too,

—A large sum indeed is fifty thousand dollars, yet that is the amount of Clothing sold at the Philad. Branch, in one year. Lewins puts out suits like hot cakes, and not a customer but what is pleased with his bargain. Always go to Lewins if you want any clothing.

—Ladies, you can buy a vest at Lyon & Co's for 25 cents and black and colored brocade silks at 50cts.

—Thousands of women have been entirely cured of the most stubborn cases of female weakness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 21oct 2t.

Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Constipation cured at once by DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Price 25 cents. oct. 21 4t

—Democrats, Republicans, Greenbackers and all, irrespective of party, are invited to attend the grand Hancock Basket Pic-nic, on top of Nittany mountain, Friday, Oct. 29.

Boiling water for tea, free, at Hancock Pic-nic, on Nittany Mt. Friday 29.

—The democracy of Gregg had an enthusiastic meeting at Ripka's school house, on Thursday evening. The Farmers Mills band was present, and a delegation of the club from Spring Mills with torches. The house was crowded. The President, Mr. Kerlin, introduced Mr. Kurtz as speaker for the evening; at the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Geo. Jameson, of Virginia, formerly of Penns-valley, was called upon, and refuted all the stories and slanders against the southern people, as he lives in the south now, he knows that the people of that section are greatly wronged by the radicals of the north in order to make political capital. They are as peaceable, gentlemanly, as moral and well behaved as any people he knows in Pennsylvania, and desire to be on good terms with the northern people and are longing for honest government and to be treated fairly. Mr. Kerlin then made an earnest appeal to democrats to do their duty on election day. The meeting then adjourned.

☞Chairman Dill has promised to send distinguished speakers to the Hancock Basket Pic-nic, on Nittany mountain, Friday, Oct. 29.

—When you buy a suit at the Philad. Branch, you have the satisfaction of knowing what you have got. Their clothing all manufactured by their own house, out of genuine material, and they guarantee what they sell as being what is represented. They keep no auction goods, and have all plainly marked. Now try them and see whether this is not all true.

—Ed. Krumrine is still industriously adding names to the Gregg Hancock club. We judge he'll soon clear 329.

—Hot water for tea or coffee free on the grounds to all who attend the great Hancock Basket Pic-nic on Nittany Mt., Friday, Oct. 29.

—Why buy ready made trash when you can get a suit made to your measure for same or less money, and better fit at the Beehive, where an experienced Philadelphia tailor is employed.

—An umbrella belonging to the REPORTER office, has been lost, or disappeared. The finder will oblige by leaving it here.

—Hats of every style, low priced and high priced at the Philad. Branch clothing store; also under garments, ties, kerchiefs, and boots of the best manufacture. Lewins has everything to trim you out from head to foot, fit to go to meetin or get married, and for a great deal less money than any other clothing house in Pennsylvania. An honest fact. Try it, and save cash.

—A radish weighing 8½ lbs. was sent to the REPORTER, by Mrs. Daniel Decker, of the 7 Mts. Its a democratic radish, of course, and was sound and sweet to the core.

—The Kingdoms of Ditzel and Taylor, in the Loop, were at war again last week—resulting in young Taylor becoming a boarder of Sheriff Spangler's until court. Taylor entered bail for his appearance at court.

—A welcome rain last Saturday morning, before day. Followed by a pouring rain in the evening and continuing during the night. Monday cold and windy.

☞Chairman Dill has promised to send distinguished speakers to the grand Hancock Basket Pic-nic, on top of Nittany mountain, Friday, Oct. 29. Torchlight parade and speeches at Centre Hall in the evening.

LATEST NEWS.—Maj. J. B. Fisher, the popular merchant of Penn Hall, Pa., is at present in Philadelphia purchasing a large stock of fall and winter goods, consisting of drygoods, notions, hardware, and queensware, groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, wood and willow-ware, ready made Clothing, ladies coats and trimmed, hats, and in short every thing usually kept in a first class country store. All of which he will offer at bottom prices. He expects to have his grand opening day next Saturday. Don't fail to give him a call, as he will offer goods at great bargains. 1t.

—There will be a democratic meeting at Potter's Mills, Friday evening 22.

—There will be a democratic rally at Millheim on Wednesday afternoon 27. Speakers from a distance. Turn out, one and all,

—Mr. Daniel Musser, an old, respected and well known citizen of Boalsburg, was buried on Monday.

—The ground was whitened with snow, Tuesday evening. The first of the season. Not 'nuff to coax out sleigh bells.

—A family that has steadily dealt at Sechlers for ten years boasts that in all that time not one fault was found with any groceries purchased there. Always found them genuine and fresh, while others complain of inferior articles kept and sold by other stores.

Democrats, remember the importance of voting for Gephart and Murray—the loss of one member may loose us a democratic U. S. Senator.

John Carson and his son, together with another boy named Benner, at Spruce Creek, Pa., attempted to walk through Spruce Creek tunnel on the 11th, but were run over by the Pacific Express and all instantly killed.

—If you want coffee that has an aroma that will scent the very atmosphere of your premises, then try Sechler's coffee, who keep the best in market and make that and pure teas one of their specialties. What's a cup of coffee or tea worth unless its a superior article?

—At Dinges is the place for bargains in clothing.

On 16th there was a fierce snowstorm along the Southern Minnesota railroad blockading the road.

—Crockery, glass and queensware constantly on hand at Dinges'.

Voters, tax-payers, remember that Gephart and Murray were not corrupted into voting to saddle you with the 4 million riot bill. Vote for the men who were true to your interests.

—Don't forget to call at Dinges' if you want a pair of boots or shoes cheap.

Democrats, remember, that in every vote cast at Harrisburg, by Messrs. Gephart and Murray, they were true to your interests, and deserve a re-election. Give them every vote, they were true to the party and the public interests.

If you want a good, first-class article cheap, just drop in at Dinges'. He has one of the best selected stores of general merchandise in the county.

Great Commotion AT FARMER'S STORE.

Fiedler & Runkle, in Haines twp., are about receiving their

NEW GOODS,

a full line of Dry-goods, dress-goods, hats, caps, boots, shoes, groceries, hardware, queensware, and any thing you want to fit out yourself or table.

Go and see.

Cotswold and Liecester Sheep.

The undersigned have 150 Cotswold and Leicester sheep, thorough bred, just from Canada, a few being yearlings, splendid stock and without its equal in these parts offered to parties at private sale in lots to suit, Sheep at L. M Rishels.

D. C. KELLER,
2t. L. M. RISHEL.

RED MILL PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at Public Sale, in Potter twp., on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29th, 1880,

the valuable Grist Mill, known as the RED MILL and a TRACT OF LAND containing 46 ACRES, bounded by Sinking Creek, by lands of Jacob Royer, Benjamin Bitner, John Hinebach, Daniel Fleisher, Joseph Shirk, dec'd, Jacob Treaster and John M'Coy, with all the water rights, liberties and privileges appurtenant thereto. Thereon erected a two-story log and frame DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and all necessary outbuildings. Also an excellent ORCHARD OF CHOICE FRUIT, and a well of never failing water. The mill is in excellent repair, having been recently refitted, and the land under high state of cultivation, and good fences.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of purchase money on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year and the balance in two years with interest from confirmation of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

CATHERINE ROYER,
JNO. B. ROYER,
sept 16. Administrators.

THAT HANCOCK WILL CARRY.

English, Hendricks and Others Give Figures for Their Faith.

The Democrats of Indiana are already in arms and eager and hopeful for the November struggle. They know no such word as give up. Hendricks, English and McDonald claim the State as sure for Hancock. The majority of the Republican candidates aside from Governor is trifling, and is more than overcome by Hancock's certain gain from the opposition. The thousands of fraudulent votes polled on Tuesday cannot be repeated in November The Democrats of Indiana believe they can carry their State for Hancock; they are working to that end, and we believe they will succeed.

Gov. McClellan of New Jersey, also gives words of encouragement and good advice to cheer on the Democracy.

From New York, Connecticut and the Pacific Coast States, the news is most encouraging.

The reverse of Tuesday will only serve to put the Democracy of the Union on their mettle. The indomitable spirit of the party has not been weakened. It comes out more resolute under discouragements and learns the lesson of victory from defeat.

The duty of the Pennsylvania Democracy is to relax no effort, but give the Republicans all the work they can do in this State, and so keep Republican repeaters and money at home.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

The State Committee Calls on Them to Go on With Confidence in the Good Cause.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—The following address has been issued by the Democratic State Committee:

Headquarters State Democratic Committee, Philadelphia, October 14, 1880 }

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania:

Indiana goes Republican by a small majority: Ohio holds her position as a Republican State. The latter result was expected. Our opponents' success in Indiana is the result of means alike discreditable to those employing them and destructive of honest elections. The corrupt use of enormous sums of money and of organized fraud protected by Federal power against a weak candidate for Governor has given Indiana temporarily to our foe. But Indiana will be redeemed, for Hancock is stronger than local candidates everywhere. But of this nettle, danger, we will pluck the flower safely. We have done with side issues and weak candidates, for November gives a broader field and Hancock is at the front. Arouse the people everywhere. Push the column boldly. Give new force and increased vigor to the newspaper and speaking canvass in every locality. Embolden the timid, encourage the hesitating. Redouble your efforts among the masses—make them feel that this battle is for their rights, and is against the power of money, organized fraud and a "strong" Government Appeal to their personal independence against the domination of employers, to personal right against corporate power, to State pride and love of country against centralized government and Federal corruption, to the rule of the people against an army of office-holders. We fight for the State, for electors, Congressmen and the Legislature Let it be with the earnest force of men who are determined to coerce victory, and we can carry Pennsylvania for our gallant son. He saved the State and the republic at Gettysburg. Let us rally with united forces and desperate energy to repay to him the debt of gratitude the people owe him, and to restore to the whole country unity, prosperity and peace.

A. H. DILL, Chairman.

IN OHIO.

The Democrats Picking Their Flints for the Next Battle.

Columbus, October 15.—We have called a meeting of the State Committee, County Committee Chairman, the Electoral ticket and leading Democrats, to meet here tomorrow to organize for the final struggle.

The frauds by which the Republican majority of last Tuesday was procured will not be repeated in November. One thousand more votes were cast in Columbus than the census shows there were male inhabitants, over the age of twenty-one years, which clearly shows that Republican repeaters got in their work to a much greater extent in this city than at first supposed.

An estimate from official returns received from twetny counties shows that the Democracy polled last Tuesday thirty thousand more votes than at any previous election. Thousands of Democratic workingmen who were bulldozed by their Republican employers to vote the Republican ticket will vote for Hancock in November.

Whilst the Democracy of Ohio are disappointed at Tuesday's result there is an earnest determination to leave nothing undone and continue the fight for the "Hero of Gettysburg" and "Victory," until the polls close on the second prox.

JOHN G THOMPSON,
Chairman State Committee.

Better Feeling at Democratic Headquarters.

[Columbus special to Enquirer.]

Columbus, October 15—The gloom that has hung over Democratic headquarters has lifted, and the bosses and the boys are hard at work again. Jongee smiles once more, and says it will never do for the Ohio Democracy to give up. Invitations are being sent out to all the prominent Democrats in the State to meet here next Saturday afternoon for consultation. It will probably be the largest informal meeting of prominent Democrats that has been held at the capital in years.

To-day I visited both headquarters, to secure, as near as possible, a correct return of the majorities by counties. At Democratic headquarters sevetny counties had been reported, and about eighty at Republican headquarters. All the counties have been reported in the two headquarters but Licking. I took the Democratic returns and with the aid of Chairman Nash I compared and revised them.

The Republican majority on Secretary of State in 1880, 18,774; net Republican gain, 1,545 in a total of 700,000 votes.

The Democrats made gains in thirty-four, and the Republicans in fifty four counties. The largest Democratic gains were made in strong Republican counties.

CHAIRMAN BARNUM TO THE DESPONDENT.

The True Cause of Defeat in Indiana—The Old Hoosier Commonwealth Still a Democratic State—Democrats, Courage! Rally Around the Great Hero of Gettysburg.

AN ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE VOTERS OF THE COUNTRY.

New York, October 14—At a meeting of the democratic national committee today the following address was adopted:

To the Democratic and Conservative Voters of the Country: The election of president and vice president is now before you. State and local dissensions are eliminated from the issues of the day. The magnitude of a victory or a defeat can only be estimated by the forces and means employed in securing it. By fraud and corruption the people of the country were defeated in their purpose in 1876 and the rightful by elected president was kept from office. With the combined capital of the republican party, aided by repeated assessments upon an army of office-holders, with the power of the federal government represented by the United States marshals at the polls with intimidation, fraud and a resort to every corrupt appliance known to republican methods concentrated in the two states our adversaries have succeeded in procuring the probable returns of their local candidates. Can it be possible that in every state throughout this broad land the same methods can be brought to bear that were used by the republican managers in Indiana and Ohio? Can the great states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, California, Colorado, Nevada and New Hampshire be bought, intimidated and defrauded? Even without the vote of Indiana, which I believe will be redeemed in November, with New York and New Jersey, and these states are conceded to us, including Maine, the election of our candidate is assured. The republican party have put in nomination for president and vice president, two men who by the admission of their own party and press are unworthy of our confidence and suffrages. It is impossible that fifty millions of intelligent and patriotic people will consent to place themselves upon the humiliating level thus prepared for them by the republican managers,

Fellow citizens, the first day's repulse at Gettysburg ended on the third, with Hancock in the front, in a glorious victory. That victory secured us our union. The question is not now the preservation of the union, but of constitutional government Hancock is now, as then, in the front. The repulse is now, as then, the omen of a victory which is to secure to coming generations the inestimable blessings of civil liberty.

By order of the democratic national committee. WILLIAM H. BARNUM,
Chairman,

HANCOCK ON TARIFF.

A LETTER FOR THE "BUSINESS PERILISTS" TO READ.

What a Tariff for Revenue Really Means—The Free Trade Bugaboo Killed—The Business of the Country Must be Protected From Under Paid Foreign Labor.

New York, October 15.—General Hancock has written a letter to ex-Governor Randolf of New Jersey, in regard to the interview published in the Paterson *Guardian.*

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y, October 12, 1880.—*My Dear Governor:* I have received your favor of the 11th inst. In my letter of acceptance I expressed my full sympathy with our American industry. I thought I spoke plainly enough to satisfy our Jersey friends regarding my tariff views. I am too sound an American to advocate any departure from the general features of a policy that has been largely instrumental in building up our industries and keeping Americans from the competition of the under paid labor of Europe. If we intend to remain honest and pay the public debt, as good people of all parties do, and if we mean to administer the functions of the government then we must raise revenue in some way or other. With a reunited and harmonious country we shall certainly in time pay off the public debt, but the necessity of raising money for the administration of the government will continue as long as human nature lasts. All parties agree that the best way for us to raise revenue is largely by the tariff. So far as we are concerned, therefore, all talk about "free trade" is folly. But the tariff question will probably be treated with justice to all our interests and people by some such bill as Eaton's. I believe that a commission of intelligent experts representing both the government and the American industries, will suggest the tariff measures that will relieve us of any crudities and inconsistencies existing in our present laws and confirm to us the system that will be judicious, just, harmonious and incidentally protective as well as stable in its effect.

I am, very truly yours,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

Hon. Theo. Randolph, Morristown, New Jersey.

NEW ENTERPRISE

ALEXANDER & CO. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT —AND— SEED STORE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

They mean by this all the name imports, that is, to deal in and to furnish to farmers at the lowest possible price everything in the shape of an agricultural implement that farmers use, including SEEDS of all kinds.

At present we have on hand and are the authorized agents for the sale of the SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW, made at Syracuse, N. Y. It is the best chilled plow now made; also the Keystone and iron beam plows made at Centre Hall. No better plows than these can be had for the same amount of money. Also the Centre Hall Cornplanter. We need say nothing about the merits of this planter, as the 2000 now in use in Centre county demonstrate them to be the best.

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS the latest improved patterns.

MOWERS, REAPERS and GRAIN BINDERS.—Of these we sell the Osburn either as separate Mowers, Combined Reapers and Mowers, single Harvesters or as Combined Reapers and Binders.

THE WHEELER, No. 6, as a combined machine, is the best machine of the kind in the market.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE is the Norristown Gleaner and Binder. Call and see it. It is wonderfully perfect.

Any boy twelve years old, with one horse, will follow and bind all the grain that any Reaper with side delivery will cut It not only binds but gleans, and will save the price of the machine in one year, by taking up from the stubble that which is now lost

THE McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL, either with or without broadcast hoes, with or without fertilizer and seed sowing attachments. It is the best grain drill for all purposes in the market.

THE GEISER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR—The reputation of this machine is so well established that we can say nothing about it that the people do not know. Any person wanting one, or in need of repairs for those now in the county, please call.

VICTOR CLOVER HULLER—We are the agents for this celebrated Huller in Centre county.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES and PHAETONS—We are agents for the sale of the celebrated CONKLIN WAGON, the reputation of which is so well established; also of the CORTLAND PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS. Carriages, Phaetons, and Buggies All are warranted. Call and see specimens and examine catalogues as to styles and prices before buying elsewhere. Catalogues furnished on application.

PLASTER AND FERTILIZERS—Cayuga plaster finely ground, as good as the best Nova Scotia, at the low price of $7.50 per ton. Peruvian Guano sold on orders only. Phosphates always on hand. Special manures for different crops sold upon orders at manufacturers' prices.

POWDER—We are Dupont's agents. Blasting, Sporting and Rifle powder on hand and sold at wholesale prices; also fuse.

GRAIN.—After the growing crop is harvested we will be prepared to pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain.

COAL.—Our yard is always stocked with the best Anthracite Coal which we sell at lowest price.

LIME.—We make the best white lime in the State. Its properties for Mechanical and agricultural purposes excel all others.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—We are their agents in Centre county and will supply all parties wishing good and true scales at their lowest prices.

We extend an invitation to everybody in want of anything in our line to call at our store rooms opposite the Bush House, and see what we have, and learn from those in attendance more particularly the scope of our business.

Bellefonte May 6. ALEXANDER & CO.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* Republican, states this: "The cotton crop of this year closing 31st August, proves to be 5,757,000 bales, the heaviest in the history of the country, and the largest in money value. It is nearly a million of bales ahead of the crop of 1859-60, the year before the rebellion, and about 750,000 bales ahead of last year, which yielded 5,073,000 bales. Of the crop just closed, 3,865,000 bales were marketed abroad. In the fiscal year 1879-80 cotton and cotton fabrics brought $221,517,000 to our international exchanges, and in this crop year 1,760,000 bales were spun at home. This added an other $100,000,000 to the planting States, making considerable over three hundred millions of dollars, in sound money from a single crop, the product of the labor of colored freedmen." This don't look as if "outrage business" was the sole employment of Southern whites, and hiding in swamps the sole refuge of the colored race. It rather has the appearance of quiet and prosperous conditions, with good feeling between the whites and black. The *Advertiser* however, is in error about cotton being the sole product of the labor of Southern freedmen. Two thirds of the cotton crop is raised by white labor, and nearly all the capital employed in this great industry is furnished by white men.

After twenty-one centuries the remains of the 360 young Thebans, formerly the "Sacred Battalion," who fell at the terrible battle of Cheronea have been dug up During the summer excavations have been made around the gigantic memorial lion which was placed in the centre of the field to commemorate the deeds of heroism of that dark day. A wall 28 yards in length and 15 yards in breadth was first found beneath the soil. Within this enclosure at a depth of four yards lay the bones of 185 Thebans, resting side by side, ranged in rows of forty, each in the attitude in which he died. Seven such rows have been found. They are so placed that the heads of those of the second rank repose at the feet of the first. All bear the marks of the blows which caused their death. One of them has both theighs pierced by thrusts of the spear; another has the jawbone broken and splintered; a third has the skull terribly hacked; a fourth, whose head is wonderfully well preserved, has the mouth still wide open as if he breathed. This last will be conveyed to the Museum of Antiquities at Athens What is especially noticeable about it is that the jaws possess every tooth in perfect order. No weapons have been found.

The Utes threaten trouble again.

San Francisco, October 13.—The revenue cutter Corwin brings news that at St Lawrence Island out of 700 inhabitants 500 were found dead of starvation. The traders had introduced liquor among them causing them to neglect laying up the usual supply of provisions.

☞Grand Hancock Basket Pic-nic, on Nittany mountain, Friday, Oct. 29. Come in wagons, carriages, buggies and on foot. Bring your families and get your neighbor to go. Gov. Curtin and a number of other distinguished speakers will be present.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH,

I John Spangler, High Sheriff of the county of Centre, commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1880,

for the purpose of electing twenty-nine persons for electors, for President and Vice President.

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania

One person for Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk Union and Mifflin in the Congress of the United States.

Two persons to represent the county of Centre in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person for District Attorney for the county of Centre.

One person for County Surveyor for the county of Centre

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships in the county of Centre are as follows to wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of Mr. Springer (Aaronsburg)

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for that purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter (Northern precinct) at the public house of D J Meyer, in Centre Hall.

For the township of Potter (Southern precinct), at the public house of D. H. Ruhl, at Potter's Mills.

For the township of Gregg (Northern precinct), at Murray's school house.

For the township of Gregg (Southern precinct), at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher, of Penn Hall

For the township of College, in the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson (old precinct), in the school house at Pine Grove

For the township of Ferguson (new precinct), at the school house in Baileyville

For the township of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray

For the borough of Bellefonte, and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard, at the school house of said borough

For the township of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house at Snow Shoe station.

For the township of Marion, at the house of Joel Kling, in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Huston, at the Silver Dale school house.

For the township of Penn, at the public house of Wm. Musser.

For the borough of Millheim, at the school house opposite the Evangelical church in said borough.

For the township of Liberty, at the school house at Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house at Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house of J. K. Bosk.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's

For the Borough of Unionville and the township of Union, at the new school house at Unionville.

For the borough of Philipsburg, in the new school house in said borough.

NOTICE is also hereby given, "That every person excepting the justice of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of any profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary Department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress or State Legislature, and of the select or common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment for Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Given under by hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte, this 1st day of October. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty, and in the One Hundred and Fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER,
Sheriff of Centre County.

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO

CENTRE HALL, PA

RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons,

WM. WOLF, Pres't
W. B. MINGLE, Cashier.

J. ZELLER & SON DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a.

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may18

Hon. Henry D. Foster, a leading democrat of Westmoreland, and once democratic candidate for governor died on 16

—Grand Hancock Basket Pic-nic, on Nittany mountain, Friday, Oct. 29. Come in wagons, carriages, buggies and on foot; bring your wives, daughters and sweethearts, Gov. Curtin and other distinguished speakers will be present.

MARRIED.

On Sept 2nd, by Rev. W. H. Groh, Mr. John Carper and Miss Mary Anna Miller, both of Linden Hall.

On Sept. 16th, by the same, Mr. Albon Barney of Zion and Miss Viola Houtz of Lemont.

On Sept. 25th, by the same, Mr. Michael Moore of Potter township and Miss Nancy Kuhn of Harris township.

On the 14th inst., by the same, Mr. John A. Frantz of Tylersville, Clinton co. and Miss Amelia M. Bloom of Pine Grove Mills.

DIED.

On 2 Sept. in Guthrie Centre, Iowa. Maria Motz, wife of James Motz, formerly of Woodward, aged 50 years,

On the 15 inst. at Boalsburg, Mr. Daniel Musser, aged 66 years, 4 months and 9 days.

A HOME FOR SALE.—A good dwelling house, about 1½ acres ground with stable, smokehouse, and other outbuildings, and a WAGON MAKER SHOP, near Farmers Mills, is offered at private sale. All kinds of choice fruits on the premisis. A very desirable property.

14 oct 4t. DANIEL LUSE.

LEWISTOWN Marble & Granite WORKS.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at

Cheaper Rates Then Elsewhere.

Write for designs and hear my prices.

D. B. STRATFORD,
oct14 1y. Lewistown, Pa.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Bitner, late of Gregg twp, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

H. F. BITNER
Penn Hall, Pa.,
14 oct. 6t Executor.

MANHOOD How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, impediments to Marriage, etc. also Consumption, Epilepsy and fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers.

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41 Ann St., New York, N. Y.; Post Office Box 4586. 7oct 1y

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered generally become wealthy; while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 21oct

GRAHAM & SON,

are far ahead in quality and prices of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Be sure and give them a call on your way to the Fair if you want a perfect fit, all widths from A to E,

ALL GOODS WARRANTED as represented. We will make our word good for every thing we sell. All rips repaired gratis on warranted work, we have for ladies and children THE CELEBRATED BURTS SHOES OF NEW YORK, REYNOLDS BRO'S SYRACUSE N. Y., PH'LA. FINE SHOES, ELMIRA, BINGHAMPTON, WILLIAMSPORT BOSTON fine calf and kip boots, for men and boys. Ladies and children, fine calf skin winter shoes Evans make, gum boots and rubber goods of all kinds a fine lot of Tennessee Sole Leather just received, calf skins kips, &c.

GRAHAM & SON,
sept 30 Bellefonte, Pa.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

JD Murry, drugist, Centre Hall. jul22y

Bauland & Newman.

BELLEFONTE, Pa.,

HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS!

GRAND OPENING at THE BEEHIVE——ONE PRICE STORE

We are now opening and displaying the largest and cheapest stock of goods ever offered in Centre county comprising full lines of

Dry Goods, Carpets, Notions, Yarns, Boots & Shoes, Mens Furnishing Goods.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER A SPECIALTY.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

THE PUBLIC ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

OUR MOTTO IS:—ONE PRICE; THE BEST GOODS, AND NO MISREPRESENTATION.

30 sept 3m.

ELECTING A MORMON PRESIDENT.

Salt Lake City, Oct. 11.—The Mormon Conference, which adjourned yesterday, was chiefly notable for the filling of the first Presidency, which has been vacant since the death of Brigam Young. John Taylor was elected President, with George Q. Cannon as first and Joseph F. Smith as second counsellor. Mr. Cannon is the delegate to congress, and was renominated on the 7th inst. Joseph F. Smith is a nephew of the original Joseph Smith. John Taylor was the ranking member of the Twelve Apostles. Mr. Cannon is regarded as the ruling spirit—the power behind the throne—although Wilford Woodruff, ranking member of the twelve Apostles, and not Cannon, is the heir apparent according to precedent.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No 1, 95, No 2, 85, No 3, 60.	
Rye.	70c.
Corn, ears, per bu.	37 c.
Corn old.	45c.
Oats,	30c.
Buckwheat,	50c.
Barley,	60c.
Cloverseed,	$4 50 to
Plaster, ground per ton,	$10.00
Flour, per bbl	$6.00
Butter,	20c.
Tallow,	6c.
Lard,	6c.
Ham,	10c.
Shoulders,	7c.
Bacon or side,	7c.
Eggs per doz.,	18c.

Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble

New Stock! New Goods! AT DINGES', CENTRE HALL, - - - - - - - PENNA

WE HAVE ON HAND A NEW STOCK OF:

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Notions, Groceries, Glass & Queensware, &c., &c.

AND IN WHICH WE OFFER UNHEARD OF BARGAINS

Boots $1 75 and upward.
Shoes 50 cts " "

Calicos from 4 cents up.
Muslins " 5 "

I have an assortment of all classes of goods which I pledge myself to sell as cheap as dare be sold any place. We have a NEW STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which we will sell as cheap as can be bought anywhere else in the county without exception.

We wish to make the fact known that we are selling goods just as cheap as *any store in the county,* and are prepared to prove it.

We respectfully invite the people of Centre Hall and the surrounding country to call on us and be convinced that what we say is so.

7oct 3m CLEVAN DINGES.

NO MATTER WHICH PARTY WINS, THE

PHILA. BRANCH CLOTHING HOUSE

CAN "SUIT" ALL of your EYES, your PERSON

AND YOUR POCKETS.

OUR FALL STOCK IS NOW OPEN

30 sept tf. SAMUEL LEWINS, Manager.

KIDNEY-WORT THE ONLY MEDICINE

That Acts at the Same Time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect: if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Billiousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?

Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?

KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and

One Package makes six quarts of Medicine.

Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
(Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

GUIDE to SUCCESS WITH FORMS FOR BUSINESS AND SOCIETY

is BY FAR the best Business and Social Guide and Hand Book ever published. Much the latest. It tells both sexes completely HOW TO DO EVERYTHING in the best way. How to be Your Own Lawer. How to do Business Correctly and Successfully. How to Act in Society and in every part of life, and contains a gold mine of varied information indispensable to all classes for constant reference. AGENTS WANTED for all or spare time. To know why this book of REAL value and attractions sells better than any other, apply for terms to.

H. B. SCAMMELL & CO., ST. LOUIS, Mo. We pay all freight

26aug 6m.

—HARDWARE!—

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.

NEW GOODS---PANIC PRICES.

STOVES HEATERS RANGES

We would especially call attention to the

Highland Queen Cook Stove,

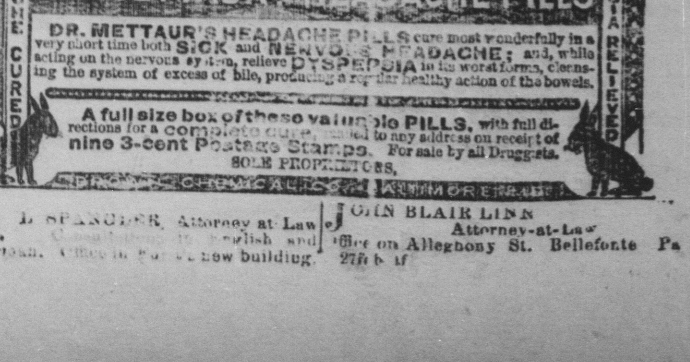
—AND THE—

WELCOME HOME HEATING STOVE.

☞Our Stock being entirely New. We offer special Bargains in ☞HARDWARE OILS and PAINTS.

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.,
HUMES' BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.



HEADACHE & DYSPEPSIA

A CURE GUARANTEED for 25 CENTS BY USING

DR METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS

DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and, while acting on the nervous system, relieve DYSPEPSIA in its worst forms, cleansing the system of excess of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels.

A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for a complete cure, mailed to any address on receipt of nine 3-cent Postage Stamps. For sale by all Druggists.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side the court house, Bellefonte.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney at Law Consultations in English and German. Office in new building.

JOHN BLAIR LINN Attorney-at-Law Office on Allegheny St. Bellefonte Pa 27feb

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Autumn and Winter Bonnets.

Opening-day at the fashionable millinery houses shows the small bonnets, and also many that are a trifle larger, with the front raised slightly from the head to disclose the plain but rich lining of plush, which extends to the back of the brim. Other bonnets go to the extreme of size, and are genuine poke shapes; but these are commended by careful milliners only to very young ladies who have small and piquant faces. Elderly faces and those with large features have their peculiarities exaggerated by these large bonnets. The medium-sized bonnets with handsomely lined brims promise to be the most popular. They are worn back on the crown of the head, resting on the low braids of the coiffure, and they show the smoothly parted front hair to becoming advantage. All crown braids or puffs are objectionable with these bonnets, as they give too much height, and also add to the breadth. Flat, broad, or slightly rounded crowns are on the more youthful-looking bonnets, with well-defined hard crowns on those for older ladies; but the latter are made shapely by the graceful trimmings of plush that drape the space between brim and crown, or else by soft bands of feathers. The curtain band below the crown may be trimmed with some flat ornaments, or a row of large faceted beads, but is most often left quite plain, and affords an open space between the side trimmings that extend below and fall on the coiffure.

Combinations of materials are as universal in bonnets as in dresses. Plush is more used than any other fabric, but even this favorite material will not serve for the entire bonnet, and is lighted up by the satin Surahs, or plain satin, or is combined with beaver, or perhaps with its kindred fabric, velvet, which loses all resemblance to it when placed beside it; there are also rough plushes and smooth plushes that differ as greatly as do the fur beavers and the glossy smooth beavers. In combining materials the only rule is that one color must be preserved, though various shades of that color may be used; the contrasts of color are found in the trimmings. The novelty of the season is the striped plush, which has the pile indented to form ridges, and sometimes a line of gilt is between each plush stripe; this is especially pretty in white, black and red plush. The striped plushes are used for crowns when the brim is smooth plush, or vice versa; it is also very becoming for lining brims, and is used for binding the edges of brims, and also of strings of satin ribbon.

Feathers are the trimmings more used than all others; indeed, scarcely a bonnet can be found without some kind of plumage, while flowers are not used on more than one bonnet among twenty. The feathers surround the crown, or else pass down one side of it, and fall below the back to droop on the low braided coiffure that now rests on the nape of the neck When breast feathers are mounted for this purpose, small wing feathers are added at each end, and both wings fall below the crown; when the thick long ostrich plumes are used, one end is sufficient to lie on the coiffure. Short ostrich tips droop over the front of the brims, and some fall low on the ears. Crowns are made up entirely of feathers, and there are pheasant feathers of natural and artificial shadings. The more carelessly the ostrich feathers are posed, the more stylish they are; heads of birds and breast feathers admit of stiffer arrangements, and are made to cling to the seam that joins the brim to the crown.

When plush is used for trimming it is cut in a wide scarf, and laid in fluted folds around the crown, with sometimes a large bow on top, or loops on the sides. Ribbons are used in broad widths similarly to the arrangement of the plushes, and the strings may be either ribbon or plush. Sometimes satin ribbon is widely bound down one side with plush as thick as a roll, and this is particularly effective when the ribbed plush is used. The strings are a yard long, and are tied either in front or behind, but it is considered most dressy to arrange them in one long looped bow low on the back hair. The beaded trimmings in the way of crowns and laces for brims are in greater favor than ever. Jet, gold, amber and purple beads are very much used, but the novelties are the large faceted beads in cashmere colors for dark bonnets, while silver and pearl beads cut in facets like diamonds, and of large size, are used in rows on white and black plush bonnets. Among other new ornaments are serpentine coils of gilt like the bracelets now worn; these infold scarfs of Surah or plush. Large flies and bees of gilt, jet, amber and ruby seem to be more used than any other ornament. Another novelty is the tiger's claw, with natural-looking fur, and gilt or silver claws. Large hairpins of gilt are stuck about, and there are clusters of smaller pins of gilt, silver or pearl, with oval heads, thrust as if at random in the loops and knots of the trimming. The laces most used are either plain Brussels net beaded or stitched in vermicelli patterns with gilt, or else Spanish lace is used in thick and rich designs.

Beaver bonnets take the place of felt bonnets for general wear, and are not more expensive than fine French felts have always been. Very few black velvet bonnets are seen, and, indeed, few entirely black bonnets are made. A black velvet bonnet with soft pile-plush inside the brim is one of the most conservative arrangements, and even this must be lightened with gilded flies, or many faceted beads. To wear with various costumes black remains the safest choice, but it is then combined with a color that is decided by the range of colors in the various suits of the wearer; thus a black beaver bonnet with red plush lining and red plumes may be worn with any of the dresses that are now completed by red balayeuse plaitings. Amber plush linings and plumage will also make a black bonnet appropriate for nearly all the dresses a brunette will find becoming. Very dark pheasant brown, and the red-brown shades, like seal fur, are useful bonnets for blondes, and may be trimmed with the new Spanish yellows, or with the green-blue shades, or else with maroon red. The dark garnet bonnets are worn by both blondes and brunettes. For combination dresses, and especially for the plaid suits worn by young ladies, bonnets with many breast feathers are chosen, as these in their natural hues are made up of the quaint combinations of blue, green, purple, red and yellow that are seen in the stylish Madras plaids.

The new round hats rival pokes in their quaint shapes, and must be confined to very young ladies, as they are worn back on the head, and no longer shade the forehead and protect the eyes in the way formerly so comfortable to older ladies. Young ladies just returned from a summer in Europe are wearing the Abbe hat—a flat broad shovel-shaped hat, with low round crown, and brim rolled up all around, but higher on the sides, and not close enough to the crown to interfere with the scarf and plumes that serve for trimming. This is a modification of the English walking hat, but is worn back on the head instead of low on the forehead. Another pretty hat for young ladies is in the shape of a pastry's cook's cap, and is called by some the Polish cap, by others the Scotch cap, and again the Leonardo da Vinci. Very small Gainsborough hats are shown, and these now have the plumes on the right side instead of near the left side, which is turned up. Most coquettish of all is a flaring hat that has a single indentation in the brim a trifle toward the left side. This is made up in the new tigre plush, and in shaded plush, with the entire bonnet of one fabric, even to the mammoth bow on the top. The dark rough fur beaver hats with brim rolled up all around are very becoming, and these with the small feather turbans complete the variety in round hats.—*Harper's Bazar*.

News and Notes for Women.

Buttonhole boquets support two thousand girl sellers in the streets of London.

Women physicians are to be admitted as members of the Massachusetts medical society.

Miss Marian Wright, a young lady of Boston, not yet quite twenty, had pictures this year in the Paris salon.

A blind woman at Sioux City, Iowa, puts a needle and thread between her teeth, and with a dexterous movement of the tongue passes the thread through the eye.

French ladies are now amusing themselves by shooting frogs with a steel crossbow. A silken cord fastened to the arrow and the breech of the bow serves for the retreiver.

Four young women have entered the freshman class of Colby university, in Maine—three in the regular course and one in a special course. This makes the total number of female students ten in the regular course and two in special courses.

Captain Eads' Start in Life.

Last December on the steamship Germanic I played chess with the great civil engineer, Captain Eads, stimulated by the thought that to beat him was to defeat the man who had twice conquered the Mississippi. But I didn't defeat him.

James B. Eads was born in Indiana in 1820. He is slender in form, neat in dress, genial, courteous, and nearly sixty years of age. In 1833 his father started down the Ohio river with his family, proposing to settle in Wisconsin. The boat caught fire and his scanty furniture and clothing were burned. Young Eads barely escaped ashore with his pantaloons, shirt and cap. Taking passage on another boat this boy of thirteen landed at St. Louis with his parents, his little bare feet first touching the rocky shore of the city on the very spot where he afterward located and built the largest steel bridge in the world, over the Mississippi—one of the most difficult feats of engineering ever performed in America.

At the age of nine young Eads made a short trip on the Ohio, when the engineer of the steamboat explained to him so clearly the construction of the steam engine that before he was a year older he built a little working model of it, so perfect in its parts and movements that his schoolmates would frequently go home with him after school to see it work. A locomotive engine, driven by a concealed rat, was one of his next juvenile feats in mechanical engineering. From eight to thirteen he attended school, after which, from necessity, he was placed as clerk in a dry goods store.

Over the store in St. Louis where he was engaged his employer lived. He was an old bachelor, and having observed the tastes of his clerk, gave him his first book on engineering. The old gentleman's library furnished evening companions for him during the five years he was thus employed. Finally, his health failing, at the age of nineteen, he went on a Mississippi river steamer; from which time to the present day that river has been to him an all-absorbing study.

Soon afterward he formed a partnership with a friend and built a small boat to raise cargoes of vessels sunken in the Mississippi. While the boat was building, he made his first venture in submarine engineering, on the lower rapids of the river, by the recovery of several hundred tons of lead. He hired a scow or flatboat and anchored it over the wreck. An experienced diver, clad in armor, who had been hired at considerable expense in Buffalo, was lowered into the water; but the rapids were so swift that the diver, though encased in the strong armor, feared to be sunk to the bottom. Young Eads, determined to succeed, and finding it impracticable to use the armor, went ashore, purchased a whisky barrel, knocked out the head, attached the air-pump hose to it, fastened several heavy weights to the open end of the barrel—then swinging it on a derrick, he had a practical diving bell, the best use I ever heard made of a whisky barrel.—*Wide Awake*

The Public Lands of the United States.

Commissioner Williamson, of the United States general land office, in his annual report devotes considerable space to the subject of reorganization and increasing the present force of the general land office. From the statistical portion of the report it is learned that there were surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, 15,699,253 acres of public lands, and 652,151 acres of private land claims. This is an increase in the amount of public lands surveyed of 725,347 acres over that of the last year. This great increase is attributed to the operation of the act of March 3, 1879, which led to a great increase in the number of applications by private individuals for public surveys. Disposals of public lands during the year were made as follows:

	Acres.
Cash entries	850,740
Homestead entries	6,045,570
Timber culture entries	2,193,184
Agricultural college scrip	1,280
Locations with military bounty land warrants	88,52
Swamp lands patented to States	3,757,88
Lands certified for railroad purposes	1,157,37

The area of public lands surveyed in the different States and Territories during the last year is as follows:

	Acres.
Arizona	308,521
California	3,792,630
Colorado	2,775,601
Dakota	2,130,808
Idaho	225,637
Louisiana	80,505
Minnesota	296,253
Montana	302,413
Nebraska	709,179
Nevada	928,694
New Mexico	1,624,156
Oregon	1,052,221
Utah	440,585
Washington Territory	847,599
Wyoming	184,445

In addition to this, surveys were made of private lands in three States and Territories, as follows: California, 58,708 acres; Arizona, 149,258 acres; New Mexico, 444,184 acres. The total area of public lands surveyed from the beginning of surveying operations up to the close of the last year is shown to be 752,557,195 acres, leaving an unestimated area yet unsurveyed of 1,062,231,727 acres.

The Story of a Fish Market.

The fish market of Havana is said to be the finest structure of the kind in the world. It also interests the traveler by its romantic association with the story of Marti, a reformed pirate and smuggler, who built it and the "Tacon theater."

During the administration of Tacon, from 1834 to 1838, smuggling and piracy had grown so bold in and about Cuba as to defy the Spanish navy sent to suppress the outlaws. Their leader was a man named Marti, and for his person, dead or alive, the governor-general offered a large reward.

One dark night a man was watching the sentinels pacing in front of the governor-general's palace, Havana. As they turned their backs and separated for a moment, the man sprang unobserved through the entrance. He passed up the broad stairs, saluted in an imperious style the guard there stationed, and passed into the governor-general's room. The governor, engaged in writing, looked up as the man coolly cast aside his cloak, exclaiming:

"Who enters unannounced?"

"One who has information of the pitrates."

"What of them?" said Tacon, earnestly.

"One moment—I must not sacrifice myself."

"You have naught to fear. Even if you be one of them, you will be pardoned."

"Will you pardon and reward me if I reveal the lurking-places of the pirates, and put Marti into your hand?"

"I pledge you my word and honor," said Tacon.

"Your excellency, I am Marti."

The cool scoundrel then entered into an arrangement with the governor for the betrayal of all the smugglers and pirates. Under his guidance, the Spanish vessels sailed to the outlaws' hiding-places, and captured those who were not slain.

When Marti returned to Havana, he was offered the pardon, which he accepted, and money, which he declined. In lieu of the reward, he asked the monopoly of selling fish in Havana. It was granted, and he erected a magnificent stone market. When he became master of enormous wealth, he built a theater, and named it after the governor-general who had pardoned the scoundrel.

A Chinese Toper.

A story is current among the Chinese of a great wine-drinker who was able to sit all day at a table, and, after consuming what would have been sufficient to drive the reason out of half-a-dozen men, would rise up perfectly sober. The emperor, hearing of the fame of this drinker, asked him to dinner, that he might test his marvelous powers. As the story goes, the king ordered a hollow figure to be cast in bronze of the exact size and model of the man, and, as the wine was served, for each cup the guest drank a similar cup was poured into the opening at the top of the head of the image. This went on for some hours, until, at length, the bronze statue overflowed, while the guest still continued at the table, and rose from it perfectly sober.

A rooster in Wilmington, N. C., makes himself useful by catching mice, of which he is very fond.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

Joseph L. Martinette, a young grocer of Jersey City, was bitten eleven years ago by a small pet dog. On the following day the dog died of hydrophobia. The other day Martinette was seized with spasms, frothed at the mouth and was unable to drink. The doctor who attended him called to his aid Dr. Youlin, of the Hudson county board of health, and the two physicians agreed after investigation that the case was one of genuine hydrophobia. After terrible sufferings the young man died. The surgeon-general of New Jersey and other physicians declare it is preposterous to suppose the young man died of hydrophobia eleven years after he had been bitten.

A championship game of billiards in New York, between Slosson, the present champion, and Schaefer, resulted in favor of the former, who made 600 points to the latter's 438. Schaefer, however, made the highest run on record at the "champion's game"—312.

Great numbers of large white butterflies made their appearance in the vicinity of Lackawaxen, Pa., to the alarm of the farmers. The mass was so dense in places that it presented the appearance of a snow-storm.

Several business houses in Troy, N. Y., were burned out a few days ago, causing a loss of about $100,000.

O Leary, the pedestrian, sailed from New York for England the other day, accompanied by Dobler and Guyon, who will contest for the Astley belt, now held by Rowell.

On the first day of registration in New York city 72,580 voters enrolled their names. This is nearly double the figures for the first day of registration last year, and 16,000 names ahead of the first day's registration in 1876.

A fire at Waterbury, Conn., destroyed the extensive works of Holmes, Booth & Haydens, containing many costly machines and tools. The estimated loss is $200,000.

The United States grand jury at Trenton, N. J., has found three indictments against Congressman Charles H Voorhis for alleged embezzlement of money belonging to the First National bank of Hackensack. Mr. Voorhis, who failed in November last, was indicted in April for the alleged embezzlement of $5,000 from his fellow townsman, Jacob P. Westervelt.

Full returns from Delaware give the Democrats in the election for inspectors 9,529, Republicans 8,673; Democratic majority, 856. On the vote for assessors the Democrats received 9,495 and the Republicans 8,806 votes; Democratic majority, 689.

The Vermont legislature has organized by the re-election of James L. Martin as speaker of the house and Chauncey W. Brownell, Jr., as secretary of the senate.

At Pottsville, Pa., Charles Withew, who had lived unhappily with his wife, shot and mortally wounded her and then killed himself.

A fire at Lowell, Mass., destroyed Chase's mills and the woolen factory of Luther W. Faulkener & Sons, causing a total loss of about $300,000 and throwing 425 persons out of employment.

Professor Benjamin Pierce, the eminent professor of mathematics at Harvard college, died in Boston the other day, aged seventy-one years.

The Boston *Herald* has unearthed in that city a bogus medical college conducted on the Philadelphia plan by one of Dr. Buchanan's former professors.

The Pennsylvania State hospital for the insane has been formally opened at Warren by Governor Hoyt in the presence of a large company of visitors.

A plot to release a large number of prisoners in the Massachusetts State prison at Concord, by false keys, was discovered and frustrated.

By the fall of a scaffolding at Bradford, Pa., Charles Roedell and Charles F. Freeman, painters, were precipitated twenty-five feet to the ground. Roedell was instantly killed and Freeman probably fatally injured.

The formation of a new trunk line from New York and Philadelphia to the Southwest is authoritatively announced.

Large political gatherings were addressed the other night in New York by Horatio Seymour and in Brooklyn by Henry Ward Beecher.

Esta Calda, sixteen years of age, while working in a sardine factory at Eastport, Me., fell into a pan of boiling oil and was so terribly burned that she died in a few hours.

As an express train was passing the station at Littleton, Mass., the two rear passenger cars collided with some freight cars on a side track and were wrecked. Enos Varney, a master car builder, and D. Falconer, a stonecutter, were killed outright, and about twelve other persons were more or less seriously injured.

A long-continued drought is reported in the vicinity of Port Jervis, N. Y. The Delaware river about Lackawaxen, Pa., is nearly dry in places, and pedestrians can easily cross without wetting their feet. Fish are dying by thousands. Between Hancock, N. Y., and Easton, Pa., upward of 100 creeks empty into the Delaware. The majority of these streams are perfectly dry, and many saw and flour mills have been idle for some time in consequence. Not only are the rivers, creeks, ponds and lakes drying up, but many wells and cisterns have been without water for over a month. Many farmers who live in the districts a few miles back from the Delaware are obliged to drive their cattle more than a mile to get water.

A fire at West Stoughton, Mass., destroyed French & Ward's large woolen mill, causing a loss of about $200,000 and throwing more than 300 persons out of employment.

The corner-stone of the Egyptian obelisk was laid on a knoll in Central park, New York, by Jesse B. Anthony, grand master of Masons of the State of New York, assisted by the grand lodge and some 250 masonic lodges, and escorted by the grand commandery of Knights Templar and ten commanderies of New York and Brooklyn and four visiting commanderies.

By a collision between a passenger and freight train on the New York and New England railroad, near Willimantic, Conn., Engineer Charles Kenyon and Fireman Thomas Flood, of the passenger train, and Engineer Walter Forsythe, Fireman Michael Hurley and Conductor H. C. Aldrich, of the freight train, were killed. There were but few passengers on the train, and only one was injured.

At a Republican torchlight demonstration in New York the other night, all the Republican political organizations of that city turned out. The procession was reviewed in Madison square by General Grant.

Judge Blatchford, of the United States circuit court in New York, has denied an application for the removal of supervisor of election John I. Davenport.

Western and Southern States.

At Atlanta, Ga., thirty-eight persons have been indicted by the United States grand jury for armed attacks on revenue officers.

A circular issued from the office of the American Humane association at Chicago states that "the time for receiving models and plans for an 'improved cattle car,' in competition for the $5,000 prize offered by this association, which time was heretofore announced to expire on October 1, 1880, is hereby extended until January 1, 1881, which extension is final."

By an explosion of a gasoline stove at William Clarke's residence, Jacksonville, Florida, Mrs. Clarke and her three children were burned to death.

Thomas Hughes, the well-known English author and member of parliament, has founded an English colony in Tennessee. The ceremonies attending the formation of the colony were opened with religious services, conducted by Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, after which Mr. Hughes and others made addresses and a poem was read. The new town is called Rugby.

The election in Georgia has resulted in the re-election of Governor Colquitt by from 25,000 to 50,000 majority over his competitor, ex-Senator Norwood. The Republicans had no State ticket in the field.

The epizooty or horse disease has reached Chicago.

An angry man at Leetonia, Ohio, drove his family out of the house and set fire to the premises. He neglected to provide a means of escape and perished in the flames.

A bootblack at Hot Springs, Ark., shot and killed the man who intimated that he was a liar.

The tourist party of Justice Donohue, of New York city, were returning from the Yosemite, in California, in a coach, when the vehicle capsized. Father Traynor, a Catholic priest of New York, had a leg broken, and death followed amputation. Judge Donohue and his wife and Mr. Walton were slightly injured.

Captain James M. Stewart, postmaster of the United States House of Representatives, died at Alexandria, Va., a few days ago, aged fifty-four years. He served in the Mexican war as lieutenant, and in the Confederate army as captain.

The centennial of the Revolutionary battle of King's Mountain, North Carolina, has been celebrated with ceremonies lasting several days. On the last day more than 12,000 persons assembled at King's Mountain, the scene of the British defeat. The exercises consisted of a review of all the troops present by General Hunt, of the United States army, singing of an original lyric, reading of a poem written for the occasion, an oration by John W. Daniel, and the unveiling of a monument, at which the governors of North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia assisted.

The Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad is to be sold by United States circuit court order, at Richmond, Va., November 1.

At Concordia, Miss., B. T. Owen, a justice of the peace, was shot and killed by J. W. Glover, a farmer, who had been arrested for creating a disturbance. Before death Owen shot and fatally wounded Glover.

A young man named Sellers, employed on a farm near Canton, Ill., asked the elder of his employer's two daughters to marry him, and on her refusal shot her and her mother, both dying instantly, and then committed suicide.

Lizzie T., wife of the late W. C. Ralston, the San Francisco millionaire, has brought suit against Senator Sharon to recover a large amount of money which, she claims—he having been her husband's executor—he turned to his own account.

Near the town of Bisbee, Arizona, a man named Dodson attempted to assault a young lady, and being foiled killed her brother and wounded the girl.

The celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Baltimore, was opened in that city by a long military, civic and industrial procession. The city was dressed in holiday attire, and the streets were thronged with vast numbers of people.

A gravel train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad ran into a drove of cows near Stillman Valley, Ill., and ten cars were thrown into a ditch. Three persons were killed and eleven others more or less seriously injured.

It has finally been decided, after much difference among the doctors, that a disease prevalent on the Lower Mississippi is yellow fever.

From Washington.

It is estimated that the coinage of silver for the fiscal year will amount to about $28,000,000.

The amount of foreign gold that has come to this country since July 1 last is estimated by the treasury officials to be about $35,000,000.

The statistics relative to mail transportation show that on the thirtieth of June, 1880, there were 5,862 contractors for the transportation of the mails on public routes. The aggregate annual cost of the entire service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, was $22,296,269.

Superintendent of the Census Walker has submitted a report to the secretary of the interior in which he says that the recent investigation conducted by Special Agent Gannett into the alleged frauds committed by census enumerators in South Carolina last June shows that the census of 1870 was very defective, and the enumeration made in June last is correct.

The Arctic exploring steamer Gulnare has returned to Washington.

The United States supreme court is in session.

Foreign News.

Thirty men were killed by an explosion in an arsenal at Osaka, Japan.

Thirty feet of the masonry and an immense mass of rock have fallen in the St. Gothard tunnel, under the Alps. Four men were killed and many wounded.

Mr. Lowell, the American minister to England, will deliver the opening address of the session of the Edinburg Philosophical institution for 1880–81.

The notice of the Newfoundland authorities has been directed to some complaints made by Gloucester (Mass.) fishermen of ill treatment at the hands of Newfoundland fishermen and an interference with the just rights of United States fishermen in British waters. While at Upper Small Point the crew of the Gloucester schooner Minnesota were attacked by the people on shore, furiously pelted with stones and compelled to flee to their vessel.

A number of residents of Victoria Bay, Canada, had been attending church at Megantic, and after service twelve crowded into a small boat to return home. When near their destination the boat capsized and Mrs. John Murray, her son Angus, Miss McKenzie and Miss McDonald were drowned.

A fire at the Louvre, in Paris, damaged the building to the extent of $200,000.

M. Jacques Offenbach, the French composer, died in Paris the other day, aged sixty-one years.

Ex-Governor Rubi, of Mazatlan, Mexico, has been executed by the military there for participation in a recent rebellion.

Heavy rains have caused disastrous floods in Rohilcund, Bengal. Many lives have been lost and the crops have been much injured.

At Markham, Ont., two brothers named Hoy quarreled, when the elder struck the younger on the forehead, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Their father, seeing the tragedy, fell dead.

A fire has been raging in the town of Ax, France. Thirty-five houses had been burned at last reports.

Advices from the Fiji islands by way of San Francisco state that the natives have murdered Captain McIntosh, Mate Saffney and four of the crew of the schooner Esperanza. The schooner was stripped and burned. Last month a boat's crew belonging to the schooner Dauntless, of Fiji, was attacked, and second officer Frazer and Mr. Nichell, government agent, were murdered by the natives.

Two chieftains in Persia, with their allied force of 15,000 men, have been devastating portions of the country. A Persian general has been sent against them.

President Diaz, of Mexico, in his message to the Mexican congress, states that telegraphic communication between Vera Cruz and a port in Texas will be completed in the month of January, 1881, and the work is now going on favorably.

During a hurricane at St. Michael, Azores islands, three British steamers were wrecked. Two of them foundered and the third went ashore. Loss about $1,000,000.

The German government is contemplating fresh repressive measures against the socialists. A circular has been issued calling a convention of socialists in Zurich, in 1881

During a fierce gale at Penzance, England, numerous vessels parted their cables and sustained other damage. The harbor works and quays have also been damaged and the promenade flooded. Several small yachts and boats have been destroyed. A fishing lugger capsized at the entrance of the harbor and five persons were drowned.

The largest crowd ever present at a funeral in Paris is said to have been present when Offenbach, the composer, was buried.

A telegram from Breslau, Germany, reports that an accident occurred in a mine near Kattowitz. Fifty-four workmen were overwhelmed, and it was feared fifty were suffocated.

The Dublin *Gazette* contains a proclamation declaring Galway and Mayo, Ireland, in a state of disturbance requiring additional police.

President Gaurdea, of Costa Rica, has constituted himself dictator, suspended the national assembly and arrested about fifty leading citizens of the republic.

One of the murderers of Dr. Parsons, the American missionary who was murdered some time ago in Turkey, has been condemned to death, and two others have been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

The Chilian war vessel Covadonga, while cruising off the coast of Peru, picked up an empty boat which, on being hoisted on deck, exploded and sank the Covadonga in a few minutes. The empty boat was a torpedo. Only four of the crew of the Covadonga are reported saved.

The Chilians have bombarded Ancon and Chorillos, the latter a fashionable Peruvian watering-place, and destroyed much valuable property.

After a consultation with his ministers the Sultan of Turkey has agreed to an unconditional surrender of Dulcigno to the Montenegrins. This result has been brought about by the European powers, whose allied fleet threatened a hostile demonstration in case Dulcigno was not given up to Montenegro.

The Kurds who recently entered Persia on a marauding expedition have pillaged the town of Mirandab and four villages and massacred the inhabitants.

King Theebau, of Burmah, the bloodthirsty monarch who murdered more than a hundred of his relatives last year, is preparing to make war on England, and for that purpose has collected an army of 2,000 men.

News comes by way of Constantinople of a great insurrection of Mohammedans in Kashgar against the Chinese.

Slaughter on the Rail.

The Twenty-eighth street crossing of the Pennsylvania railroad at Pittsburg, Pa., has again been the scene of a frightful disaster, which was attended with almost as great a loss of life as were the famous riots there in July, 1877. It was the last day of the exposition, and thousands of persons flocked to the city to see the closing exercises. In addition, the Democrats had a demonstration which brought marching clubs from all the surrounding country. After the parade was over, just before midnight, the first section of Wall's accommodation train, going east, left the Union depot crowded to its utmost capacity. The back platform was so full that the signal lights were hidden from view. When the train reached Twenty-eighth street it stopped to allow the special train, which was a block ahead, to get out of the way. Ten minutes after the first section left the depot the second section started out at the rate of ten miles an hour. Owing to the crowd on the back platform of the first section the signal lights were obscured, and consequently the engineer of the second section did not see the train ahead of him until he was so near it that his train could not be checked in time to prevent a collision, and the engine went crashing into the rear coach of the first section. The engine buried itself to the very cab windows among the screaming, suffering men, women and children, mangling all who were in its course. The boiler head of the locomotive was burst off by the shock, and the scalding water and steam poured over the occupants of the car, as though bent on completing the horrible work that had gone before. The scene that followed beggars description. Shrieks and groans rent the air, and mingled with the hissing of steam from the disabled locomotive.

A telephone message was sent to the mayor's office for wagons, and in a short time a corps of physicians, the mayor and a squad of police were on the spot to render all the assistance they could. Nine persons were killed outright and nineteen more died in the next twenty-four hours. The wounded reached thirty-five, of which twenty were not expected to recover. The wounded were carried to the West Pennsylvania hospital, a short distance from the scene of the disaster.

Some of the scenes at the hospital were heartrending. One in particular was peculiarly sad. Hurrying back and forth from one ward to another, pushing through the crowd of anxious persons was an aged woman named Hetzel, from the East End. She had three children on the train, two boys and a girl. The younger boy and his sister were lying in the hospital, shockingly burned and disfigured by the scalding steam. The broken-hearted mother could scarcely leave the bedside of one long enough to weep over the other, and while she was striving to alleviate their sufferings, her first-born boy lay crushed and dead in the round-house, and she knew it not. She only knew that he was missing, and she looked with tear-dimmed eyes into the face of every new-comer, in the hope that she might find him living.

Robert Pitcairn, superintendent of the road, says if the rules had not been disobeyed the accident would not have occurred.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Lime as a Fertilizer.

The quantity of lime to be applied as a fertilizer should be in a great measure determined by the character of the soil. If it contains a large amount of vegetable matter, says the New York *Sun*, then more lime may be used with advantage than where it contains but little, or if the soil is a cold clay, and the lime is desired to cut it up and improve its mechanical condition as well as chemical, then quite a large amount—fifty to a hundred bushels may be often applied with benefit. But on light soils, that is, sand and sandy loams, ten to twenty bushels are sufficient for one application. For wheat apply just before sewing the wheat and broadcast, harrowing in with the grain. It is not best to mix grain with other fertilizers, especially those containing ammonia. There are no vegetables or plants which would be a sure indication that the soil requires lime, but there are some that thrive better on soils deficien in lime than on those containing a large amount. A farmer should never use lime with the idea that it is in itself a fertilizer, but only as a dissolvent of the plant food already in the soil.

A New Swindle on Farmers.

The latest dodge to obtain money from farmers is by what is known among sharpers as the patent churn process, which is described as follows: The agent calls, wishes to introduce his superior butter-making churn into the neighborhood, details graphically what it can accomplish, and offers to test it on the spot. He knows its merits and he thoroughly understands his business. The farmer's wife brings forward the cream jar containing say sixteen quarts. "Now," says the agent, "we will stir this cream up in order that it shall be perfectly fair," and he proceeds to do the stirring himself in such a careful manner that the cream is hardly stirred at all. He then takes off four quarts very carefully measured, and puts them into his churn. The second four quarts go to the farmer's churn, the third into his, and the last into the farmer's. The point to settle is, which churn will make the most butter out of the same quantity of cream, and when all is ready the churning is begun. Each churn brings out the butter about the same time, and is taken out and carefully weighed, when to the astonishment of the farmer and the "I told you so" of the agent, the latter's churn is found to have produced by over a pound the most butter. The farmer cheerfully gives a certificate to that effect, buys a new churn for $20, and the agent goes on to work the same game on the next neighbor. The mystery is how was this peculiar result obtained? The explanation is as follows: The agent had the best cream, notwithstanding the little stirring. The best and richest cream is always at the top. The next best (the second four quarts) the farmer obtained, and the agent the next best and the farmer the last, which is nearly all loppered milk. The farmer gets a new churn, possibly as good as his old one, certainly no better, worth $5 or $10, and he pays the extra $10 for his lesson on churns. The way to beat the agent is to take the first and third measurements of the cream, for in so doing his own scheme will be turned against him, and the farmer can, with great propriety, turn agent for the moment himself, and attempt to dispose of his churn to the would-be swindler.—*Rural World*.

Feeding Horses New Hay and Oats.

The question whether horses are injured by being fed on new hay and fresh oats has been made a subject of investigation by a French military commission, who have been experimenting upon cavalry regiments. The results of the experiments prove that the health of the horses was not essentially injured by new hay if they received the regular ordinary ration along with the other fodder. Some animals were at first rather less active and more quiet, they sweated more freely, and the excrement were somewhat softened, but in a short time this ceased. In general the horses ate the new hay more willingly than the old. They retained the same strength and corpulence as before. The hair kept bright, the health perfect. Of 150 horses from four to thirteen years old, with which the experiments were instituted, thirty-seven gained in fatness and eighteen in strength and endurance. Only eighteen lost flesh, and eight lost strength, while seventy-nine remained unchanged. A second experiment upon 150 horses gave the same results. On the other hand, another series of experiments was less successful, where seventy-four horses, from four to thirteen years old, were fed exclusively upon new hay, the quantity being increased until it equaled the regulation ration of old hay, straw and oats together.

On this feed there was no real sickness, but a general weakness, frequent sweats, loss of appetite, digestion disturbed, diarrhea, relaxation of the muscles, weariness, etc. The decision of the commission was that new hay can replace the old hay in the regular rations without injury, and perhaps with advantage, but that to feed them exclusively on new hay is injurious to the horses. Experiments were also made upon 1,800 horses by feeding them on new oats, and were attended to with favorable results, inasmuch as the animals nearly all increased in bulk and strength, from which the commission concluded that the new oats can be substituted for old ones with advantage, and hence it is useless to wait two months after the harvest before permitting the use of new oats. The experiments refute most positively the prejudice that still prevail in many places against feeding new hay and oats to horses. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that horses to which new hay is given are frequently exposed to colic. The danger is only present, then, when the horses receive no definite rations, but have put before them as much as they can eat. In this case they not only eat much more new hay, but they also eat much more eagerly and greedily, which can be so much more injurious, as experience proves that those very horses which are inclined to the colic eat most greedily.

Household Hints.

A transparent mucilage of great tenacity may be made by mixing rice flour with cold water and letting it gently simmer over the fire.

To remove grease from wall paper, lay several folds of blotting paper on the spot and hold a hot iron near it until the grease is absorbed.

To make maccaroni tender, put it in cold water and bring it to a boil. It will then be much more tender than if put into hot water or stewed in milk.

In making an Irish stew the suet should be chopped fine and the dough kneaded as lightly as possible. The less it is kneaded the lighter the crust will be.

Stair carpets should always have three or four thicknesses of paper put under them, at or over the edge of every stair, which is the part where they first wear out.

Just His Case.

He was a little old man, covered with successive layers of dust, and full of pepper. He had a witch-hazel cane in one hand and a battered plug hat in the other, and he waved both on high as he trotted around in front of the bar and called out:

"I want to know if this is what you call law! Here 'tis after eight o'clock and I haven't had a bite to eat yet!"

"Is your name Rogers?"

"I won't tell! I protest! I demand damages!" shouted the old man, as he danced around.

"Be calm—be calm."

"I won't be calm! Here I am, a hundred miles away from home and Sunday only twenty hours away!"

"Just so, uncle, but you drank too much and got into a row."

"No, I didn't! I didn't drink nothing but a glass of milk. I stopped on the fair grounds to help box up two fat hogs, and I got to the depot just seven seconds after the train had gone. Some of the fellows around there began to poke fun at me, an' I slapped 'leven pairs of jaws in about three minits!"

"Yes, but we can't put up with such conduct."

"Nor I can't, either! I'm old, and I look rusty, but when anybody hops on to me, he finds that he has tackled chain-lightning!"

"Have you any money?"

"Not a shillin'."

"How can you get home?"

"Hoof it! It's thirty-two miles on an air line, an' I'll make it by sundown and milk five cows before supper."

"Well, I guess you may go."

"Yes, I guess so, too, and this town will be purty lucky if I don't make it pay $50,000 damages!"—*Detroit Free Press*.

Emigrant Colonies.

Three years ago some gentlemen in Boston formed a board for the encouragement of emigration from the populous centers of Europe to the fertile unoccupied lands in the West and South. Members of this board made a number of excursions to the Western States, in 1878, and finally selected a tract of land on the Cumberland plateau, in Tennessee. At the same time an English board, organized for a similar purpose, was also making inquiries, and soon the Boston board and the English board were amalgamated, the English becoming the leading spirit in the enterprise. From the time of the selection of the 400,000 acres in Tennessee, two years ago, until now, the work of the colossal enterprise has been necessarily slow. Mr. Thomas Huges, the celebrated English writer, and familiarly-known author of "Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby," is now in this country in the interest of this colonization scheme in Tennessee. The scheme can be viewed only as an experiment at present—the method propose seems the best one for meeting many o the great difficulties with which agricultural life is generally associated in a new country. A hundred families purchase a fine tract of land at a low price. They unite in their numbers old and young of both sexes, persons of various trades and accomplishments, and begin work on the frontier, with many of the comforts of civilized life, the church, school, social gatherings, etc. Colonization of this kind will succeed, provided there is a strong bond of sympathy which holds the associated life together as a unit. A religion in common effected this in the Puritan colonies; and the Moravians are united, in settlements all over the world, by ties that have all the indications of being enduring. If no bond of unity survives the passage of the sea, disappointed ones will soon begin to drop away, and the colony will break to pieces, but with the feeling that they can be more prosperous and happier together than separated, it will survive until the people are thoroughly naturalized, and the colony will continually increase by fresh emigration.—*American Agriculturist*.

A Father Who Melted.

The other evening a citizen of Detroit beckoned to his twelve-year-old son to follow him to the woodshed, and when they had arrived there he began:

"Now, young man, you have been fighting again! How many times did I tell you it was disgraceful to fight?"

"Oh, father, this wasn't about marbles or anything of the kind," replied the boy.

"I can't help it. Take off your coat!"

"But, father, the boy I was fighting with called me names."

"Can't help it. Calling names don't hurt any one. Off with that coat!"

"He said I was the son of a wire-puller."

"What! what's that?"

"And he said you was an office-hunter!"

"What! what loafer dared make that assertion!"

"It made me awful mad, but I didn't say anything. Then he called you a hireling."

"Called me a hireling! Why, I'd like to get my hands on him!" puffed the old gent.

"Yes, and he said you were a political lick-spittle!"

"Land o' gracious! but wouldn't I like to have the training of that boy for about five minutes!" wheezed the old man as he hopped around.

"I put up with that," continued the boy, "and then he said you laid your pipes for office and got left by a large majority. I couldn't stand that, father, and so I sailed over the fence and licked him baldheaded in less'n two minutes! Thrash me if you must, father, but I couldn't stand it to hear you abused by one of the malignant opposition!"

"My son," said the father, as he felt for half a dollar with one hand and wiped his eyes with the other, "you may go out and buy you two pounds of candy. The Bible says it is wrong to fight, but the Bible must make allowance for political campaigns and the vile slanders of the other party. I only brought you out here to talk to you, and now you can put on your coat and run along."—*Detroit Free Press*.

The Squirrel.

A common habitant of our forest trees, the squirrel is one of the prettiest of all the smaller animals, and though it finds a dangerous enemy in sportsmen it is not—as is the case with rats, woodchucks or hawks—on account of objectionable features in the character of the animal itself.

Some years ago an effort was made in Boston to introduce squirrels among the trees on the common and in the public streets, with a view possibly toward the amusement of the public, or to give the idle Bostonian of the period something to think about.

In the city of Memphis, Tenn., there is a large public square filled with fine old trees, and these are crowded with squirrels, which afford an endless fund of enjoyment to the lounger. They are exceedingly tame, and will come at call or at the sight of a nut, and even leap upon the laps of those sitting on the benches in the park. Some of them are gray, some black, and some red in color, and many of them are very large for squirrels. Their playful habits, their comical tricks and humorous fights with each other, cause them to be quite a center of attraction, and make the traveler from the metropolis wish that they might be introduced into their own public squares, as indeed they would prove most interesting accessories wherever there are trees.

Novelties in Paper Making.

One of the successful novelties into which straw paper is worked up is the cork and corrugated paper, made by a firm over in Brooklyn, near the navy yard. The cork and corrugated paper consists of straw paper or board, on which is placed granulated cork, the cork being fastened to the surface of the cardboard by a heavy sizing. Substitute cork for sand as you look at sand paper, and you will have an idea of the appearance of cork paper. The article is corrugated as desired. It is used largely as a packing for a great variety of bottled merchandise, being substituted for straw.

The manufacturers buy their straw in from fifty to seventy-five ton lots. Another important use for strawboard has been developed in the past few years in the manufacture here of round paper boxes, the peculiarity of which is that the heads or covers are of one piece, instead of consisting of a disc and a rim such as is seen, for instance, in the ordinary pill box cover. The covers and bottoms, being of the same form, are made by the same machine, and with great rapidity and accuracy. The body of the box is cut from paper tubes, rolled for the purpose, of any desired size; the heads and bottoms are adjusted, and the box is complete.—*Paper World*.

Cutting Rebuke to Ambition.

A strange story is told of King Louis, of Bavaria, certainly the most eccentric of monarchs: It is related that he was engaged to marry Princess Sophia, now Duchess d'Alencon, and sister of the empress of Austria, but being told that the princess cared more for the crown than for him, he broke the engagement in a novel fashion. He ordered the court jeweler to make a magnificent regal crown, and sent it to the princess, with a note running thus: "Dear Sophia—I send you the crown which you covet, but I am sorry I cannot give you the right to wear it as queen of Bavaria.

Antique Tea-Drinking Habits.

Queer stories are told of the advent of tea in the fashionable market. The ignorance of its preparation was illimitable, and fine ladies, determined to tread closely on the heels of fashion, were compelled to take lessons in the art of brewing it. One lady, before consenting to become a candidate for culinary honors, boiled several pounds and served it as a vegetable. Another, equally stupid, set forth her table with it as dried fruit, and naturally failed to relish it. At the tea parties, in the seventeenth century, the leaves from which the tea had been drawn were round to be eaten, as a great delicacy, with bread and butter. To refuse was to affront the giver of this odd entertainment, and to stamp oneself an "outer barbarian" in the realms of gentility. Not so very long ago it was the general custom to carry to New England tea parties one's own cup or tea dish. The latter curious vessel—from eight to ten inches square and an inch deep—gave rise to the phrase "a dish of tea."

Kansas, bound not to be behind Kentucky, has managed to find within her borders a second mammoth cave.

How to Say It.

Say "I would rather walk," and not "I had rather walk."

Say "I doubt not but I shall," and not "I don't doubt but I shall."

Say "for you and me," and not "for you and I."

Say "whether I be present or not," and not "present or no."

Say "not that I know," and not "that I know of."

Say "return it to me," and not "return it back to me."

Say "I seldom see him," and not "that I seldom or ever see him."

Say "fewer friends," and not "less friends."

Say "if I mistake not," and not "if I am not mistaken."

Say "game is plentiful," and not "game is plenty."

Say "I am weak in comparison with you," and not "to you."

Say "it rains very fast," and not "very hard."

Say "he was noted for his violence," and not that "he was a man notorious for violence."

Say "thus much is true," and not "this much is true."

Say "I lifted it," and not "I lifted it up."

And last, but not least, say "I take my paper and pay for it in advance."

Talk Over What You Read.

Nearly forty years' experience as a teacher has shown how little I know of a subject until I begin to explain it or teach it. Let any young person try the experiment of giving in conversation, briefly and connectedly and in the simplest language, the chief points of any book or article he has read, and he will at once see what I mean. The gaps that are likely to appear in the knowledge that he felt was his own will no doubt be very surprising. I know of no training superior to this in utilizing one's reading, in strengthening the memory and in forming habits of clear, connected statement. It will doubtless teach other things than those I have mentioned, which the persons who honestly make the experiment will find out for themselves. Children who read can be encouraged to give, in a familiar way, the interesting parts of the books they have read with great advantage to all concerned. More than one youth I know has laid the foundation of intellectual tastes in a New England family, where hearty encouragement was given to children and adults in their attempts to sketch the lectures they had heard the evening previous. The same thing was done with books.—*Christian Union*.

[Fort Wayne (Ind.) Sentinel.]

Will Wonders Ever Cease?

Mr. John G. Fledderman, the well-known Merchant Tailor, in Union Block, writes: "I was a sufferer for many years with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and found no relief until I tried St. Jacobs Oil. After using two bottles I was entirely cured."

A young lady was speaking to a friend who had called upon her regarding a trait characteristic of her mother, who always had a good word to say to every one: "Why," said she, "I believe if Satan were under discussion, mother would have a good word to say for him." Just then the mother entered, and was informed what the daughter had said, whereupon she quietly said: "Well, my dear, I think we might all imitate Satan's perseverance.

The Pleasures of Hope.

When the body is bowed with pain an intense longing for relief brings hope. This may brighten the suffering but it does not cure. At a time like this how welcome is such a friend as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, bringing hope, health and happiness and the joys of a renewed life.

The Philadelphia *Dispatch* remarks: Man proposes, and woman often wishes that he would not be so long making up his mind to do it.

"He laughs well who laughs last." A new idea embraced in Ely's Cream Balm. Catarrh is cured by causing discharge, not by drying up. The application is agreeable; no one is annoyed by its use. Price 50 cents.

881 & 883 Broad Street,
NEWARK, N. J., May 29, 1879.

MESSRS. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.—I wish to recommend your "Cream Balm." During the past five years I have suffered from Catarrh, have used without relief remedies prescribed by various physicians. I was advised by a friend to try Ely's Cream Balm. I am using a second bottle and feel confident I shall be completely cured of a disease that has seriously affected not only my nostrils, but also my eyes and my sense of hearing.

W. A. BRINTZINGHOFFER, JR.,
Wholesale Tobacconist.

Colonel Littler, of Davenport, Iowa estimates the amount of butter now made in creameries in that State at 50,000,000 pounds per annum.

For Consumptives, Delicate Females, Nursing Mothers, Sickly Children, and the Debility of Age, Malt Bitters, prepared by the Malt Bitters Company, are the purest and richest nourishing agent in foods or medicine ever compounded.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK		
Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt.	09½	@ 10½
Calves—Poor to Prime Veals	04½	@ 07
Sheep	03½	@ 05½
Lambs	04½	@ 06
Hogs—Live	04½	@ 05½
Dressed	06½	@ 06¾
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	4 60	@ 5 75
Western, good to fancy	5 10	@ 8 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 14½	@ 1 19½
No. 1 White	1 14	@ 1 18½
Rye—State	96	@ 98
Barley—Two-Rowed State	87½	@ 87½
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	55½	@ 56
Southern Yellow	54	@ 55½
Oats—White State	44	@ 44½
Mixed Western	39	@ 41½
Hay—Prime	95	@ 1 15
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt	90	@ 95
Hops—State, 1880	18	@ 28
Pork—Mess, new	16 25	@ 16 50
Lard—City Steam	8 80	@ 8 80
Petroleum—Crude	06½ @ 08	Refined 12½
Butter—State Creamery	23	@ 31
Dairy	23	@ 26
Western Imitation Creamery	18	@ 24
Factory	16	@ 20
Cheese—State Factory	10½	@ 13
Skims	03	@ 10½
Western	10	@ 12½
Eggs—State and Penn	23	@ 23
Potatoes—State, bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
BUFFALO.		
Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring	5 00	@ 5 75
Wheat—No. 1 Hard Duluth	1 12½	@ 1 12½
Corn—No. 2 Western	45½	@ 45½
Oats—State	36½	@ 37
Barley—Two-rowed State	65	@ 70
BOSTON.		
Beef Cattle—Live weight	05½	@ 06½
Sheep	05½	@ 06
Lambs	06	@ 06½
Hogs	05½	@ 06
Flour—Wisconsin and Minn. Pat	6 50	@ 8 25
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	56	@ 58
Oats—Extra White, new	44	@ 48
Rye—State	95	@ 98
Wool—Washed Combing & Delaine	47	@ 48
Unwashed	35	@ 36
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef Cattle—live weight	03½	@ 06
Sheep	03½	@ 04½
Lambs	05	@ 05½
Hogs	05½	@ 05½
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. good and fancy	5 50	@ 5 84
Wheat—No. 2—Red	1 15½	@ 1 16
Rye—State	93	@ 93
Corn—State Yellow	56	@ 55
Oats—Mixed	37	@ 38½
Butter—Creamery Extra	30	@ 30
Cheese—New York Full Cream	13½	@ 14
Petroleum—Crude	06½ @ 07½	Refined 10

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MUSTACHE & WHISKERS. If you want to surprise your friends use DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR. More than 20,000 young men already wear heavy Mustache and Beard, having used from 1 to 3 pkgs. [illegible] SMITH & CO., U. S. Agts., Palatine, Ill. [illegible]

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$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

[Chillicothe (Ohio) Ross County Register.]

A Lady in the Matter.

That "woman's wit is often superior to man's wisdom," was convincingly proved in a circumstance that occurred in this city recently. It appears that Mr. Ludwig Schwarzler, a widely-known Grocer on Station Road, suffered with a very painful rheumatic headache to such a degree, that he was obliged to seek the aid of a physician. All medicines he used were of no avail. This induced Mrs. Schwarzler to buy St. Jacobs Oil. She procured a bottle for her husband. With the second application he found relief. The pain left him, and he is as well as ever again. A remedy acting as promptly as this certainly deserves universal patronage.

The first sommersault ever thrown on horseback, according to a recent paragraph, was by Levi J. North, a famous circus rider of thirty years ago. The first man who ever played a banjo in public was a minstrel player named Joe Sweeny. Of the first band of minstrels formed, in 1842, old Dan Emmett, now playing in Chicago, is alone living. The others were Billy Whitlock, Dick Pell, Frank Bower, and Frank Germon.

Life is short at most and our duty is to prolong it. Use, therefore, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, etc. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents.

Are You Not in Good Health? If the Liver is the source of your trouble, you can find an absolute remedy in DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, the only vegetable cathartic which acts directly on the Liver. Cures all Bilious diseases. For Book address DR. SANFORD, 162 Broadway, New York.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days' trial. See their advertisement in this paper headed, "On 30 Days' Trial."

VEGETINE will regulate the bowels to healthy action, by stimulating the secretions, cleansing and purifying the blood of poisonous humors, and, in a healthful and natural manner, expels all impurities without weakening the body.

Get Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners applied to those new boots before you run them over.

Vegetine.

More to Me than Gold.

WALPOLE, Mass., March 7, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

I wish to inform you what VEGETINE has done for me. I have been troubled with Erysipelas Humor for more than thirty years, in my limbs and other parts of my body, and have been a great sufferer. I commenced taking VEGETINE one year ago last August and can truly say it has done more for me than any other medicine. I seem to be perfectly free from this humor and can recommend it to every one. Would not be without this medicine—'tis more to me than gold—and I feel it will prove a blessing to others as it has to me.

Yours, most respectfully,
MRS. DAVID CLARK.

J. BENTLEY, M.D., says:

It has done more good than all Medical Treatment.

NEWMARKET, Ont., Feb. 9, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:

Sir—I have sold during the past year a considerable quantity of your VEGETINE, and I believe in all cases it has given satisfaction. In one case, a delicate young lady of about seventeen years was much benefited by its use. Her parents informed me that it had done her more good than all the medical treatment to which she had previously been subjected.

Yours respectfully,
J. BENTLEY, M. D.

Loudly in its Praise.

TORONTO, Ont., March 3, 1880.

Dear Sir—Considering the short time that VEGETINE has been before the public here, it sells well as a blood purifier, and for troubles arising from a sluggish or torpid liver it is a first-class medicine. Our customers speak loudly in its praise.

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Cor. Queen and Elizabeth Streets.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

SAPONIFIER

Is the "Original" Concentrated Lye and Reliable Family Soap Maker. Directions accompany each Can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER, and take no other.

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